ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,204—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

PRICE ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th Oct.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
RAVENNA, 1st November. | SIAM, 15th November.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
EMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF AGRA	Wm. Greive	3412	About 25th Oct.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest Price, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing, and Lithographing Peers. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 25th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
The House in India for
DISPENSING.
OPEN DAY and NIGHT.
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT & BRANCHES
Under the Supervision of
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
BRANCHES:—CUMBALLA HILL, & BYCULLA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
The House in India for
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Catalogues Free on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
The House in India for
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS
and APPLIANCES.
Sole Agents for
CLAUDIAS ASH & SONS.
Catalogues Free on Application.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

CUTLERY
AND
ELECTRO-

PLATE.
We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.
Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.
THE LARGEST STOCK
of Electro-Plate in the Western Presidency.
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WORTH TO YOUR NOTICE!

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.
"Health shall live free and sickness freely die."
A stimulating and agreeable Tonic for the Liver, producing healthy action on the Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin. Keeps up Health in vigour, and free from ailments. When taken as directed, it gives a tone to the stomach and liver in eliminating bile, acts as tonic to the muscles of the intestinal canal, and throws out the urinary poisons. Thus its constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates—Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.

DHOBIE'S ITCH CURED.
In a few applications of Hermit's Sataraua Salve or Hermit's Aqua Indica the skin disease disappears, and is permanently cured. Each ans. 6 only.

HERMIT'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC CURE.
This is a happy invention for the immediate cure of Gout and Rheumatism. Few doses are sufficient to give relief. Rs. 2-8.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA.
Stands without an equal for the relief of Mental and Nervous Exhaustion and Impaired Vitality. Composed of the very elements which are the production of Vitality, Energy and Strength of the Nerves and Brain. Increases Brain Powers, prevents early decay, and bodily weakness. Is a special food, invaluable in the Fatigue of the Brain of overworked Students, Clergymen and business people, in the Nervous prostration and Debility of College Students, in the Lassitude and Sleeplessness of debilitated Women, in the Overtaxed Secretion of nursing mothers, and in the Rapid Decline of human frame, no matter through whatever cause.
Vitalizing, Strengthening, Invigorating, Stimulating and Non-Irritating Brain & Nerve Excitant TONIC, For Both Sexes. Harmless and effective.
Many a preparations are now in Vogue, but are all below to this excellent tasteless Remedy.
REDUCED PRICES.
4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4.

FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Makes your head full of hair, cooling and refreshing to the head. Prevents dandriff and influences hair to grow. Re. 1-6.

BEAUTY CHARM.
Gives a blooming, healthy, and beautiful turn to the complexion, rendering the skin soft, velvety, and free from blemishes. Re. 1-8.

BLANC DE CAMILLIA.
An eminently delicate and imperceptible Face Powder. Perfectly harmless. Re. 1-8.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.
Absolutely unrivalled for the relief of the troublesome Cough, Cold and diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Ans. 12 only.

MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM.
Use at once this Potent Remedy. Gives relief in 5 minutes in Asthma in all forms. Rs. 2.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED!
STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP,
DOUBLE BRIMS,
BEST
FINISH.
STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.
THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

LADIES' WATCHES.
AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for
FIFTY YEARS,
and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENT'S NECK WEAR-TO DATE.
BOWS, KNOTS, TIES—FOR DAY OR DRESS.
THE LARGEST CHOICE OF RICH GOODS EVER SHOWN.
HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.
OUR REVISED AND ENLARGED { CATALOGUE } POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
The Most Complete Illustrated and Detailed List for GENTS' OUTFITTING in the East.
NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
ASQUITH & LORD, { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & OUTFITTERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!
Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?
A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,011 Tons, Captain CORRAN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 26th Oct., 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are Invited for the Supply of such Quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1895; estimated at 16,500 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KUMBHAR RAJA UJA has Contracted TO SELL the Immoveable Property described below:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said Property by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same (if any) will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, near Coombharwda, in Portuguese Street, on the East side thereof in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (99) square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 365, new No. 9663, old Survey No. 182, and new Survey No. 5612, and by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 7734 and 7735, and street No. 211 at 215 and I, street Northbrook Street, Ward C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Portuguese Street or Northbrook Street, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Allibhoy Chandboy and now that of Mirza Fukir Beg Mahomed Begand on or towards the South by the property formerly of Janoojee Govindjee and now that of Tyabally Goolam Hoosein, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kumbhar Raja Uja.—Dated this 18th Day of October, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN, Purchaser's Attorneys.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swival Handle.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied BY ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

WASHING DERBY TIES.—Ans. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 each. Sale on last Christmas, 10,000. Liberal Discount to Merchants.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley !! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JAMES PEARSE, Bread and Biscuit Maker to H. E. the Governor, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay, has in Stock Fresh HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE. All at Re. 1 per lb. Note the Address.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, TWO EUROPEAN BOYS, to SIT as MODELS for an ARTIST. Age Nine to Thirteen. Liberal Terms. Apply in person between Ten and Two to Mr. JAMES, Imperial Hotel, Dalal Street, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a BUTLER and UNDER-BUTLER (Goa) for an Hotel on the Hills in Madras. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

TEA KETTLES with Spirit Lamps, in all Sizes and Designs. Travelling Spirit Stove, very compact and handy for Travellers.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—(Sd.) W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a very comfortable, central and accommodative HOTEL on the Hill. It is open to the Westerly Breeze. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN, ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—The most Central and Commodious on the Hill, is OPEN to Visitors from the 1st of October.

CHARLES D. STEWART, Esq., says:—"RIPON is the Leading Hotel in Mahableshwar. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food far above the average. Management Excellent."

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of Several Detached BUNGALOWS, is situated on the highest spot, and is the nearest to Narel Station. Gymkhana, and Church. Open for Visitors.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. R. Reporter, 18th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkars:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition, More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MINERAL OILS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, Tenders for the Supply of the following OILS during the year 1895, viz.:—

220 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.

90 Tons of Non-Corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and sent in, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for Trial.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd October, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

PUBLISHED AT POONA.

"THE BEACON."

A SOCIETY PAPER—

EDITED BY ROBERT HAWTHORNE.

Social Rays—Harbour Lights, Side-Lights on Simple Subjects—Anglo-Indian Tales.

Pen-and-Ink Portraits of Persons of Prominence in India.

DOUBLE ACROSTICS ON INDIAN TOPICS.

Illustrated Articles descriptive of the London Fashions, suitable to India at the time of writing, contributed by a Lady moving in the best Society at Home.

A precis of some of the most interesting leading articles in the Indian Journals.

Articles on topics relating to the Army in India, contributed by Officers of rank and experience.

SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 7 per annum, with Postage. Specimen Copy free. ADVERTISERS should note that this is NOT a local Paper, but a Journal read by the leisured class and the Military all over India. It consequently forms a most valuable medium for first-class Advertisements. It is in papers like THIS, rather than in general daily newspapers, which are hastily glanced at and thrown aside, that

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE READ

and Answered. This being an entertaining FIN DE SIECLE Journal, it is likely to be passed from hand to hand, and there fore it might be calculated, that it comes under the observation of many thousands of persons.

HEAD OFFICE:—POONA.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-class HOTEL is Charmingly and Healthily situated on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods. A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar, Patar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room open to the Westerly Breeze.

TABLE-D'HOTE under European Supervision.

For Particulars apply to

EDW. L. REES, Manager and Proprietor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 176 OF 1893.

NARAYEN RAGHUNATH .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJEE, MORESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, GUNPATRAO KESHOWRAO, SUNDERRAO KESHOWRAO, SHAMRAO KESHOWRAO (minor), MADHOWRAO BHASKER, JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, BAPURAI alias PARWATIBAI, ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE, BALCRUSTNA ANANDRAO, BAJIRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN BALCRUSTNA (minor), SONDERRAO BAJIRAO (minor), SOONDRABAI, NARAYEN RAMCRISHNA, RAKHMABAI, GUNPAT WITTOBA, YESHWANT WITTOBA, WASSOODEV CRISHNARAO and GOVINDRAO WASSOODEV.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Ninth Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one Lot, before George Haughton Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants one to seven inclusive or any of them in the land and buildings situate on the South side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. A-1250, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 3-423, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(who must also be Policy-Holders):—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.

MEDICAL REFERREE:—Surg-Major ANDERSON, The Parsonage, Byculla.

BANKERS; THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,500
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A., Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to

SYKES & Co., SECRETARIES, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO., 29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission	¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	"	¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	"	¼th "

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

66, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts, and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES

SHIPPED BY

MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL,

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... " 77

USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.

This Wine is supplied to

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Per case of 1 doz

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	La Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,255
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100	10. p.c.	166 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,135
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bho wsnagar City Press & Manfg Co,Ld	500	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	7	135
	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	250	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	103½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,240
Freion	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	352½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Wodiea Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	16
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	12	200
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				70	1,050
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	...
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	550
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	19 per ct.	305
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,360xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City ofBombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Colnbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	3 5
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyder bad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,185
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	15	385
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,235
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	675xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	160
Lord Reay Mfg	443	1,000	1,000	15	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	945
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,740
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	149½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soondercdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	330
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,050
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	265
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Joth Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	325
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	463
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	295
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	75
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	32

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-12
Gold Leaf	"	28-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6 "
Do. do. new	"	28-4 "
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-6
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Drazons	"	18-0
Silver ?	"	93-3
Do. 17½	"	93-5
Dollas	"	205-0
Mexican	"	197-0
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Albert Press Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Mr. Nagarkar's Lecture, Framjee Hall, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunjee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered, and the steamers Kirby Hall and Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS.—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a lecture on "The Position of Women in America," at the Framji Cowasji Hall, this day, at 6 p.m., when Mr. D. Gostling will preside.

THEFT AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. J. W. Shephard, the Assistant House Surgeon of the St. George's Hospital, has reported to the police the theft of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 50, from his quarters, in the hospital compound, on Sunday.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The nineteenth anniversary of the Sabha will be celebrated at New Cloth Bazaar Hall, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. Hymns specially composed for the occasion will be sung with musical instruments, and a lecture will be delivered by Pundit Goculprasadji of Bharat Dharma Mahamundal of Delhi. Subject: "Whether Religion is necessary to Human Beings?"

THE LATE PROFESSOR DARMESTETER.—The Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of Professor Darmesteter, one of the honorary members of the Cercle, the intelligence of whose death reached us yesterday. The splendid collection of books on Oriental literature and the religion of the Parsees, which the Cercle's Library possesses, was selected by this distinguished *savant* during his last visit to India, which has been well commemorated by the deceased in his "Lettres sur l'Inde."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By the kind permission of Lt.-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme this evening, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Victor Roges.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	Daily	Bucalossi
Selection	H. M. S Pinafore	Godfrey.
Dance	Hungarian	Anon.
Galop	Bird's Beak	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Luchman Pran, a Pardessee, was, at 11 o'clock, on Monday, going along De Lisle Road, with a bundle on his head, when he was questioned by a policeman as to what the bundle contained, and how he came by it. As the man could not give a satisfactory explanation, the sepoy arrested him, and on searching the bundle, found it contained pieces of silk embroidered wearing apparel, ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 167-5-9. Luchman was then taken to the Byculla police chowkey, where he stated that the property was stolen by him at Poona, three days ago. Accused was yesterday morning placed before Mr. E. Wilkin on a charge of fraudulent possession of property. The case is adjourned, pending the arrival of a warrant from Poona.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Dewkee, a woman, aged about eighteen years, the wife of one Kubba Khundoo, residing at Palki Moholla, went to the Victoria Dock, at 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, to obtain work as a coal-labourer. Failing to secure a job, she was returning home, when three persons, named Ramji Babaji, Withul Ragoo, and Nana Luximon, met her on the Musjid Road. Nana questioned the woman whether she had obtained work, and on her replying in the negative, the three persons suggested that she should go with them, and they would surely get her work. The woman accordingly accompanied the three men, who took her to a piece of ground covered with long grass, on the Mahalaxmee Race Course, and criminally assaulted her. The offenders after committing the brutal deed were running away, when the woman screamed out. A couple of townspeople went to her assistance, and the three accused were arrested at a short distance by two sowars and a policeman. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the three accused were charged by Inspector Moore, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal assault. The case is adjourned.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL POLICE PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Krishna Mahadoo and eighteen other Hindus, were again placed by Inspector Hurst, before Mr. E. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 being charged with keeping a common gaming-house, at Parel Tank Road, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with cards and money. Mr. Shamrao Rele defended all the accused. Mr. Hurst stated that he had no further evidence to offer. Mr. Rele contended that sufficient evidence had not been adduced to show that the chawl was a common gaming-house, and that therefore his clients should be discharged. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said: "There is no evidence to show that the rooms are owned or occupied by any of the persons named in the warrant. If the entry by the police was unauthorised by the warrant, as in the absence of any evidence of identification, I must hold that the burden of proving that the rooms were used as a common gaming-house is on the prosecution. I do not think, that the prosecution has proved the place to be a common gaming-house, much less that No. 1 was the keeper thereof, and I therefore discharge all the accused and direct the return of the property seized."

CAVEL FOOTBALL CLUB.—The first half-yearly meeting of the members of the Red Cross Football Club, was held at the captain's residence, Cavel, on Sunday. The circular which announced the meeting was responded to by a large attendance. Mr. Edwin Stanton being voted to the chair, the business was the presentation of the half-yearly report; the scrutinization of the balance-sheet; the discussing and passing of various proposals. The half-yearly report was then read by Mr. P. J. D'Cruz, and after having gone through the balance-sheet, it was put to the vote and unanimously carried. In the report it was remarked that the (Portuguese) Young Meg's F. B. A. sent them a challenge in the month of August last, which was accepted, and a day fixed. But on the eve of the day "some unforeseen circumstances" cropped up for the Y. M., and the postponement of the kick-off was the result. In September the Mahim F. B. Club, who lately played off their final tie, was asked by the Red Cross to play a friendly match with them, leaving to their option the day, time, and place; but in reply their secretary regretted, that they were unable to play. Before the termination of the meeting the members recorded the zeal with which the M. C., and particularly the captain, Mr. P. J. D'Cruz, has worked for the club. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

YOUNG BEGGARS AND THEIR GUARDIANS.—An interesting case of begging nuisance was brought to the notice of Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, C Division. Under the Police Act, Motia Javer, a Vaghri, belonging to the class of professional beggars, was charged at the Esplanade Police Court, by the Superintendent, with begging for alms in a public place, and instigating others to do the same. In laying the facts of the case before the court, Superintendent Grennan said that for some time past he had been noticing the nuisance of begging for alms by very small children, from persons going past the Money School, specially from those who travelled by the tram-cars, between Money School and Kalbadevie temple. On Monday afternoon, he noticed a particular case. A girl, Vaghri by caste, and about six years of age, was seen pursuing people to give her something. The Superintendent on inquiry found that the child was accused's young sister, sent by him to beg alms from passers-by, while he himself was seated in a quiet corner under a tree. The child being given a pice by a passenger, accused came out from an ambush, snatched away the coin, and bought a quantity of parched gram, of which his sister was given no share whatever. On demanding some, the girl was mercilessly beaten, and driven away again on a similar commission. The girl was habitually so ill-treated, and the Superintendent was surprised she did not die of starvation. He was sorry that in Bombay there was no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as there was for animals. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced the accused to a week's hard labour.

THE military balloon "Verkoot," carrying three officers in the gondola, made an ascent a few days ago from the St. Petersburg gasworks. After reaching a fairly great altitude, the balloon started off in a direction parallel with the railway, and alighted two hours later in the little village of Gorki, very much to the astonishment of the villagers. The occupants of the car were chiefly occupied in making meteorological observations. The 'Verkoot' covered a distance of a hundred versts in the two hours.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 18th October, when there were present: His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P.C., LL.D., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I., his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., the Hon'bles Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C., Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A. Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., J. Westland, C.S.I., Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., and Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND PUNJAB LAWS ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller presented the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure and to repeal certain sections of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872. He said:—"It is not usual in presenting a Report of a Committee to make any observations, but I think that under the circumstances of this case it is necessary for me to explain that when the Committee met they thought there was so much in the Bill that it was desirable it should come before a Committee more numerous than we were, and more strongly constituted than it could be constituted here, and, therefore, with the single exception of introducing a clause which has been introduced at the instance of the Bombay Government for future consideration by the enlarged Committee, we have practically done nothing with the Bill, and we now propose to postpone it till the Council reassembles in Calcutta."

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved that the Bill to validate certain certificates granted to engineers of steam-ships be taken into consideration. He said:—"I explained the object of this Bill at the time I introduced it as being that of removing a disability under which certain persons who held engineers' certificates in Bombay and the steam-vessels in which they were employed had been placed by certain action inadvertently taken by the Government of Bombay.

"The Bill was referred in due course to the Government of Bombay, and has been accepted, after consideration, by that Government. They merely make a suggestion for a verbal correction, intended to meet an objection which has been raised to the original wording of the Bill; but, as my hon'ble colleague Sir Alexander Miller agrees with me in thinking that the Bill as originally drawn is clear enough upon the point in question, I have no amendment to propose to the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT V. OF 1861 (POLICE) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act V. of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*). He said:—"The Bill which I wish to introduce deals, to some extent, with the internal discipline of the police force; and to that extent it is not likely, perhaps, to give rise to any public criticism. But there are three provisions of the Bill which touch the general public more closely, and these provisions will doubtless be more fully canvassed.

"The first of these provisions is an amendment of section 15 of the existing Act. That section provides for the quartering of additional police in any tract which is declared to be in a disturbed or dangerous condition, and the charging the inhabitants thereof with the cost of such additional police-force. As the law stands, the cost must be apportioned among, and levied from, the entire population of the tract: and the amendment which I wish to propose empowers the Government to include in the assessment non-resident owners of property if, in the circumstances of the particular case, that be fair and just, and to exclude from assessment those people or classes who have not contributed to the disturbances, the cost of maintaining the additional police being levied only from the persons or classes who have caused such disturbances.

"The second important provision, which is an alternative course to the provision just noticed, will enable the Government to levy compensation from a disturbed locality for serious outrages committed therein, and pay it away to the persons who have been injured or to their families.

"The third provision to which I wish to call attention is the grant of licenses for processions when there is any reason to apprehend a breach of the peace if the procession were allowed to be conducted without conditions or control.

"These are important additions to the existing law, and I think that the public should have full opportunity of examining and criticising them before we proceed further to legislation. In accordance, then, with rule 20 of the Rules for the conduct of Legislative Business I wish, with Your Lordship's permission, to postpone the discussion on the principle of the amendments until the full Council assembles in Calcutta. My object now is to have the Bill published for general information, in order that, when the time arrives for referring it to a Select Committee, I shall have, as it were, felt the pulse of public opinion, and be in a position to explain away doubts and justify the proposals, with even fuller knowledge of that opinion than I now possess."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official *Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA BOUNDARIES ACT, 1880, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880. He said:—"The Bill is a very simple, and I think non-contentious, Bill in all respects. Under the existing Burma Boundaries Act. No. V of 1880, the only marks which a survey-officer is competent to erect are marks on the exterior boundary of the village area or other parcel of land under survey. But the revenue-surveyors in Burma have often to deal with very large blocks of land, to the efficient measurement of which survey-marks on interior lines are essential. In regard to these interior or subtraverse marks, as they are technically called, it is necessary that we should have the same powers of construction and maintenance as we have regarding the exterior or traverse marks.

"Another provision of the Bill is this. At present the duty of safeguarding boundary-marks rests on the village-headman and the thugyi. It is desirable that this duty should be extended so as to cover the interior as well as the boundary marks, and it is desirable that, in regard to both classes of marks, the owner or occupier of the land on which they are erected should be placed under an obligation to maintain them in good condition. This is a mere extension to Burma of the rule which prevails generally in India.

"The only other point I need notice is that the Bill contains a definition of 'survey-mark' which was wanting in Act V of 1880."

The Motion was put and agreed to,

The Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, in English and in the *Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

A RECENT official return published in Paris throws a good deal of light upon the work of French convicts. Their condition, it seems, is not so hopeless as might be inferred, for the men earn on an average about one shilling and three-halfpence a day and the women about ninepence. As they have no means of spending their earnings in prison, they frequently leave on the termination of their sentences with a nice little round sum in their possession with which to begin the world afresh. Some of the men, the printers and binders, get as much as one shilling and tenpence a day, and they are followed very closely in the scale of remuneration by the silk weavers, who get about a halfpenny a day less. There are also bricklayers and stonemasons, tinsmiths, coopers, makers of rope-soled shoes, cabinet-makers, brush makers, ironworkers, button-makers, and bootmakers. Those who are employed in cleaning the wards get the lowest wage of all, about ninepence-halfpenny a day. The women are employed in laundry and needle work, corset making, millinery, and the preparation of artificial hair.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed of parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	87 71	71 14	75 10	64 46
Tuesday, October 23rd	0 88	0 14	0 0	0 0
Total	88 59	74 28	75 10	64 46
Total fall to October 23rd, 1893	87 25	68 87	66 42	65 54
Total fall to October 23rd, 1892	123 55	99 38	97 74	93 15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF OCTOBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·930	Calm	1	90·1	64·9	30	...	28·41	+5·18
Agra	29·941	N E	1	89·1	66 8	62	...	30·32	+3·23
Cawnpore	29·946	Calm	1	87·8	73·1	91	...	55·27	...
Allahabad	29·910	E	1	89·1	74·3	91	0·14	61·78	+29·06
Jhansi	29·940	N E	2	87·1	71·7	79	...	51·74	+14·29
Jacobabad	29·894	Calm	8	97·5	54·0	59	...	9·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·895	E	8	96·5	65·4	24	...	18·33	+12·55
Jeypore	29·970	Calm	1	91·4	69·1	57	...	26·70	+9·12
Ajmere	29·965	Calm	1	88·9	69·2	50	...	23·44	+9·46
Deesa	29·855	N E	10	96·3	68·0	57	...	21·66	−4·04
Ahmedabad	29·843	N E	5	93·2	77·1	38	...	49·18	...
Bhuj	29·841	Calm	8	93·5	69·9	30	...	27·32	+13·70
Rajkot	29·828	E	8	94·4	70·8	51	...	47·85	+19·73
Veraval	29·791	N E	6	96·6	77·8	55	0·02	25·91	...
Neemuch	29·994	E	6	88·7	71·7	62	...	26·18	−1·36
Indore	29·881	S	3	85·5	71·1	88	...	27·91	−4·94
Saugor	29·902	S E	2	85·8	70·6	83	...	67·29	+21·69
Jubbulpore	29·916	S S E	1	86·9	69·6	78	...	52·49	−4·12
Hoshangabad	29·905	Calm	3	87·8	73·2	82	...	54·62	+0·96
Khandwa	29·834	S E	4	90·2	73·7	89	0·04	36·99	+0·91
Raipur	29·924	Calm	4	88·8	72·1	77	...	50·19	+3·01
Nagpur	29·922	E N E	4	88·2	72·1	80	0·38	50·63	+1·35
Amraoti	29·881	S E	8	90·6	70·8	86	0·69	36·05	+2·21
Akola	29·887	S W	7	90·0	73·7	84	0·06	29·63	−4·33
Surat	29·797	E N E	F	92·1	78·1	80	...	48·72	+2·83
Malegaon	29·845	E S E	F	89·2	73·1	81	0·12	39·54	+2·46
Bombay	29·797	S	9	86·1	77·3	89	...	64·17	−7·97
Poona	29·841	E S E	9	84·5	71·4	93	0·22	23·68	−0·32
Aurangabad	29·877	E S E	4	84·9	71·1	87	0·33	26·47	...
Sholapur	29·937	S E	10	84·7	70·5	84	...	19·86	−9·25
Ratnagiri	29·780	E S E	4	91·3	75·4	87	0·39	98·22	−10·39
Belgaum	29·835	E S E	19	79·3	67·8	92	1·50	43·29	+0·90
Goa	29·789	S E	11	83·1	75·4	91	...	99·77	...
Karwar	29·809	Calm	2	84·3	73·1	93	0·24	93·73	−27·18
Mangalore	29·823	S E	3	85·3	74·4	88	0·71	121·23	+12·32
Calicut	29·855	E	12	84·3	74·5	92	1·90	91·66	−1·04
Cochin	29·859	W S W	M	86·3	74·6	93	1·56	67·35	−16·06
Bangalore	29·881	S S E	8	78·8	67·4	98	...	18·17	−6·18
Secunderabad	29·890	S E	10	78·7	69·8	86	0·05	26·51	−1·85
Masulipatam	29·895	S E	8	80·6	73·5	88	1·10	31·31	−0·84
Bellary	29·854	S E	4	76·5	72·3	77	0·45	11·82	−1·81
Cuddapah	29·846	E	8	85·6	74·9	73	0·14	33·53	+8·83
Madras	29·872	S	6	87·0	74·0	93	1·33	32·57	+10·27
Coimbatore	29·877	N	1	86·4	72·8	88	0·14	8·03	−1·26
Trichinopoly	29·853	E S E	2	87·6	74·3	78	...	15·77	−0·98
Negapatam	29·855	S	8	85·0	74·8	85	0·72	9·66	−7·18
Colombo	29·944	S W	8	86·0	74·0	79	0·22	21·52	−9·44
Aden	29·989	W	8	95·4	75·3	62	..	0·09	−0·35

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The baro metric changes are very irregular. There has been a brik to rapid fall in Gujarat, Central India, and at Karachi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Saugor and Surat, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Karwar. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are irregularly cyclonic over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore and 10 at Madras, Calicut, Sholapur, Akola and Karachi. The maximum temperatures is 5° above the normal at Karachi, while the minimum is above the mean of the season in many places, more particularly in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Surat, Malegaon, Allahabad and Jhansi, where it is from 4° to 9° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° and the lowest 54°, both at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Neemuch, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, and Mangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost every where. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·56"), Belgaum (1·50"), Madras (1·36") and Masulipatam (1·10"), an inch at Calicut and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Veraval, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Ratnagi

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case white embroidered net and muslin.
4 ,, grey yarn, No. 90.
1 case plush.
On account and at the risk of Sultanally Goolamally—
B M—2143 S G 9349—1 case copper Foils ex ss Maria Valerie.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, in No. 7 Warehouse, on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Volturno—
M S K—1-100—100 kegs steel.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes, and miscellaneous other articles.
Purchasers will have to pay custom duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 21, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Flour Mill, behind the Victoria Gardens, the Surplus machinery of the said Mill, in order to make room for larger machinery consisting of—
5 Carter's 4 roller break mills, 20" by 9"
6 do. 4 do. smooth do. 24" by 9"
4 do. sleeve purifiers.
2 Simon's gravity purifiers.
2 Carter's do. do.
11 do. 2 sheets centrifugal flour dressing machines.
4 do 5 do reels do. do. do.
1 zig-zag eureka warehouse wheat separator, by Howes and Ewell, No 3 size,
1 do. do. separator, wheat, No. 3, small size, by Howes and Ewell.
1 wheat washing machine, by Higginbottom and Stewart.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Menese and Co., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PONIES.

Under instructions from Mr. Alli bin Ameer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Vety-Captain HENRY MANN—
3 strong Arab ponies (2 chesnut and 1 bay).

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong calanquin office shigram with strong bay Arab horse and harness.
1 victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong bay Arab, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab pony.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at S. Khetwady Main Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 21, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 1 p.m., each Day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and artistic complete suits of dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, including screens, book-cases and presses made to order, superior porcelainware, rich glassware, best electro-plated-ware, flower vases and wall plates, first rate wind-proof lamps, gas fittings and globes, Persian and English carpets, first-rate engravings and paintings, English and Paris-made ornaments, gauze curtains, a double barelled c. f. 12 bore Rifle by Reilly & Co., a light weapon, in good order, in case complete, large-size aviary with birds, books, photographic enlarging camera, a large collection of choice plants, such as varieties of rare ferns, anthurium, palms, crotons, begonias, roses and other flowering shrubs, fern house, &c., the property of F. KORDE SMITH, Esquire, Solicitor.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N.B.—The Garden will be sold, at 6-30 a.m., on the First Day of Sale.
Also a sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., in good order, the property of the Hon. Mr. Lang.
The property of a Gentleman, at 2-30 p.m., on First Day :—
A pair of handsome black waiers, 5 years old, 16 hands high, going in single and double harness.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Suit No. 636 of 1891.
Mohorumboo and others ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Adamally Farjoollabhai and others .....Defendants.
Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, on their respective Premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed Properties :—
On TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1894, at 4 P.M.
All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendari ground, whereof Samsoodin Tyabji is Fazandar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the West side of Bhoosari Moholla, or Balloo Sarung Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Moosabhai Farjoollabhai, admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Ward No. 152 and Street No. 220, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhoosaree Moholla, or Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Mahomed Sulley Dhoorop, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Hashum Manji.
On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1894, at 4 P.M.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, on the North side of Stable Street and Bapty Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 892 and 740, and Streets Nos. 4 and 17, the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4881, New No. 11,151, old survey No. 4589 and New survey No. 5723, containing by admeasurement 1,847 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by by the property of Heerjee Manjee, on the south by the Camatesopora Cross Street, or Oonercarry Sewree Road, on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, and on the west by the property of Ebrahim Abdoolla Karim, partly by the Camatesopora 2nd lane, and partly by the property of the said Heerji Manji, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are in the occupaion of the tenants of the said late Moosabhai Farjoollabhai.
On THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1894, at 4 P.M.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, on the Western side of the G. I. P. Railway Matoonga Station, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 292 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 350 and 352, Collector's New No. B-13,203 and No. 13,204 and New Survey No. 1-229 assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 693 and Street No. 392, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Mancorebai, widow of Moojji Mowji, on the west by the ground of Mahomedally Allibhai, on the north by the properties of Bhoogjee Ram Kiny and Govind Gangadhur, and on the south by the ground of Moosabhai Farjoollabhai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said late Moosabhai Farjoollabhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai, Pakwasa and Chandulal, Solicitors for the Special Commissioner, or to the Undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 5th November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Poorunchund and Purmeseridas, of Cawnpore—
525—3418 1 case 14 pieces gold gauze.
908—1980 1 ,, 99 ,, embroidered tulls.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KAKUDWADY CART, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dinanath Abbajee, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of faundary ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Kakudwady cart, on the east of the lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measuring 25 feet from east to west, and 40 feet or thereabouts, from north to south, bearing municipal street No. 11, and ward No. 973, standing in the name of Abba Soonderjee, and now in the occupation of the said Dinanath Abbajee and his tenants, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by Kakudwady Lane, on the north by the house of Runchordas Haridas, and on the south by the property of Atmaram Waman Pandit.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 21, 1894.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.
At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF ROOFS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, 1894, at 2 p.m., at the Custom House building, the materials of roofs of central feature, southern end verandah, Custom house building, consisting of double tiles, battens, round teak rafters, purlins, trusses, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the Receiver in Suit No. 52, of 1891, the Shop and Confectionery Business carried on in the Sardar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, in the name and style of Messrs. Pearse and Co., as going Concern, and also in a separate lot the Bakery at present carried on by the same firm, at Marine Cross Lane, with machinery, ovens, carts, &c.
Intending purchasers can see the property at the premises on application.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHERS requiring good, sound building materials.
SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, at 4 p.m., the whole of the market building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.
The sale will be held at the Market premises.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 24, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23.

NOTWITHSTANDING the uneasy feeling which may well prevail on the Continental Bourses in view of the condition of the Czar, and the political consequences which might attend his daily-expected demise, the English and French Funds advanced yesterday, Consols in London 1/8 per cent. to 101⅛; and French Rentes in Paris ¼ per cent.. to 101¾. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London at 109¼. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £56 13-16. Bar Silver advanced in value 1-16d., say to 28 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York the price of the metal was still 63 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 1-16d.
The London periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, at which heavy Madras were slightly easier. The number of Goat Skins put forward at these Sales is 1,200,000; and of Sheep Skins 88C,000.
Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 32s., per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment in April, to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady; and Linseed at 36 5/8s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet but steady.
A further decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 7-32d. per lb.; Broach of all grades being lower by 1-16d. per lb. American Arrivals declined 1-32d. to 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 3 3-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 5-64d. for February-March. The market closed quiet, all round; the day's Sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.
In New Yourk, 5⅛cents per lb. remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, while January Futures were 3 points higher, at 5·62 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 87,000 bales; and the figures to date compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	87,000	73,000	58,000
Two days' do. ...	140,000	123,000	92,000
Since 1st ultimo	1,527,000	1,229,000	1,207,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet and unchanged to-day with only a small business passing. Exporters have bought 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 163; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 128; and they have contracted for 300 Bengal of the new crop, for December delivery, at Rs. 139 per candy; while the Mills have bought only 400 bales of ready old stuff, say 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 156; and 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 145; Ujein, at Rs. 134 per candy.
The WHEAT and SEED markets have remained quiet in tone, with export transactions upon a small scale, and prices as before, except in the case of *Linseed*, which has further declined half-an-anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Suday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	271	bales.
Wheat.....	4,664	cwts.
Linseed	6,477	,,
Gingelly	1,762	,,
Poppyseed.....	1,215	,,
Groundnuts	2,818	,,
Castorseed	2,555	,,
Rice	5,668	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged; but holders of tonnage are steady. The Eden Hall (s) for early November loading, has booked some Seeds for Liverpool at 15s. per ton, which is 6d. more than was obtained on Saturday.
EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 1 3-8d. (one buyer only) for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little business was reported for October-November delivery. For forward Telegraphic we have heard of a moderate amount being placed at 1s. 1 5-16d. for transfer next year; but the business, all round, has been of a very retail character. From Calcutta we hear that rates opened the same as those ruling here; but business there is evidently more active than it is here, as later quotations came firmer at 1s. 1 5-16d. for Telegraphic; and here rates close steadier as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1 9-32d. to 5-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 13-32d.	,,
France do. ...	1·41	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 15-16 and 102 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and the coming settlement, respectively, and remained at these quotations all day in a quiet but steady market, and leaving off on the same level.
SHARES are quiet but generally steady, the only afterations in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 15 in David Mill Scrip; of Rs. 10 in Coorla; and of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit, and Swadeshi; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Alliance; a decline of Rs. 5 in Volkarts Press shares; and of Rs. 2½ in New Indian. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,255 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	56 13-16
Bar Silver	28 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, the day before yesterday afternoon.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria, from Bombay, arrived here the day before yesterday afternoon.
The City Line steamer City of Dubblin, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe to Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.
Mail steamer Mirzapore from Calcutta arrived.
Mail steamer Arcadia from Australia arrived,
Mail steamer Siam from China arrived.

HONGKONG, OCT. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here yesterday morning.
The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Dominico Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the 22nd instant at 3 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Thursday, the 25th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 22.

10 p.m. ...	81·9

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

6 a.m. ...	78·4
10 a.m. ...	83·3
2 p.m. ...	77·4
10 p.m. ...	79·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAPTIST—October 16, at Rampur, (Moradabad), the wife of Mr J C Baptist, Postal Department, of a son.
PERT—October 12, at Fatehpur, the wife of F J Pert, Indian Civil Service, of son.
STIEFELHAGEN—October 10, at Kookeecherra Tea Estate Cachar, the wife of Walter Stiefelhagen, of a son.
VAUGHAN—October 15, at Holloway's Gardens, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Major T T Vaughan, R A, of a daughter.
WRIGHT—October 13, at Farewell, Pollibetta, the wife of A J Wright, of a son.

DEATHS.

FORD—October 13, at Mhow, C I, Dorothy May, child of Rev G A and Mrs Ford, aged 2 years.
HEARN—October 10, at Kasauli, Frances Jane Erskine, the dearly loved wife of Edward M Hearn,
THOMAS—October 17, at Negapatam, Cecil, infant son of the Rev A A Thomas, of Trichinopol, aged 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

HAVING accomplished the first moiety of his tour, the Governor of Bombay is having a brief interval of home life at Mahableshwar, prior to commencing the Kathiawar portion of his autumn visits. It may be said that the Southern Mahratta tour, which began in storm, ended in peace and calm. At Dharwar, at Belgaum, and at Satara very little was respecting the relations of the various communities living side by side in those cities, save to assure the Governor that those relations were amicable and friendly. In one instance, reference was made to the fact that to a fund specially intended to benefit Mahomedan youths, the bulk of the subscribers were Hindus. It is satisfactory to observe that the people of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Satara were all able to speak through their local representatives of numerous efforts in the direction of promoting the spread of education—especially of primary instruction. At Dharwar progress was reported in four departments of education—higher, primary, technical, and physical. A former visit of Lord Harris resulted in the opening of a subscription list, headed by his Excellency, for physical prize exhibitions, which have since been held annually. It goes without the saying, that such a believer in the physical cult as Lord Harris laid special stress in his reply to the Municipal address on the value of healthy outdoor exercise. It was perhaps scarcely necessary to add to the force of his remarks on this subject by discounting the discussion of "political and other matters not suited to youth." More apposite to the subject was the Governor's promise to do what he could to further the wish expressed in the address for the provision of a boarding-house to be attached to the Dharwar High School. The boarding-school plan has its objections, but, as Lord Harris intimated, it possesses the advantages of teaching pupils a self-reliance and unselfishness which home life often fails to foster; and also of bringing the tutors into closer touch, and consequently into more helpful sympathy, with their scholars than is possible under the day-school system. But however desirable a boarding-house in connection with the Dharwar High School may be, Lord Harris intimated that his memorialists must look to private generosity rather than to the public exchequer for the wherewithal to give effect to their wishes. On the subject of elementary instruction generally his Excellency said that primary vernacular education should be as cheap as possible, and if practicable free, so as to be within the reach of the poorest classes. In spite of recent criticisms of the remarks we made as to Mr. Setalvad's memorandum, we do not hesitate to express a cordial endorsement of these views. We are not particularly wedded to the present proportion of free-studentships allowed by Government in Municipal Schools, and are glad to observe that there is a disposition on the part of the Bombay administration to increase the percentage. But what we do contend is this—that Government by continuing to lay down a rule on the subject should prevent the possibility of unfairness in regard to the distribution of these free-studentships; and that the temptation to accord to one, or perhaps two, communities the exclusive benefit, should not be placed in the way of the Municipalities. The extension of local self-government must from the very nature of things be safeguarded by measures for the protection of the minority from injustice.

Since the passing of Sir William Harcourt's last Budget the bitter cry of the proportionately taxed British landowner has reached the public ear with considerable frequency, and doleful pictures have been drawn of closed country-houses, and the reluctant discontinuance on the part of the landed noblemen of subscriptions to charitable objects. We do not suppose that Lord Harris, who owns large estates in Kent, has any particular fondness for such a sweeping scheme of proportionate taxation as that passed through Parliament last Session. But when so many complaints are heard from landed proprietors concerning the application of "Oriental finance" to themselves, it is refreshing to observe that Lord Harris at Belgaum expressed approval of "the tendency of modern systems of taxation," which "very properly" make the burdens of taxation affect the pockets of the rich rather than those of the poor. This observation was elicited by the statement contained in the Municipal address that a house-tax had been introduced at the commencement of the financial year, at the very moderate rate of half-an-anna per rupee of estimated house rents per annum. This tax will add Rs. 3,500 to the Municipal revenue, bringing up the annual income to more than half-a lakh of rupees. Lord Harris, by way of intimating that this method of taxation was far better than an increase of octroi duties, pointed out that the latter class of taxes fell with special heaviness on the poorest classes. The District Local Board of Belgaum informed his Excellency that the people of that district fully appreciate the local self-governing institutions, which have in recent years been conferred upon them. This is an entirely contrary view to that uttered some months ago by Mr. Nugent, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, who, reporting to Government on the condition of affairs at Bhatkal, expressed the extraordinary belief "that if a plebiscite were taken next month in every Municipality in the Presidency, and if the voting was by ballot on the question whether the Municipality should be retained or abolished, and if the Government accepted the views of the majority, there would not be a Municipality left in the Presidency within six months." Most probably, the truth lies between the two extreme opinions we have quoted. There are, no doubt, some towns where the people, oblivious to the benefits of sanitation and road-making, would willingly dispense with their Municipality, more especially as its formation has entailed upon them increased taxation. There are other towns and local areas where the inhabitants have learned to appreciate their self-governing privileges, and would resent any curtailment thereof. The popularity or otherwise of the local administrative bodies is very largely—nay entirely—dependent upon whether the Councillors carry out the work entrusted to them with judiciousness, and a prudent disinclination to lay heavy burdens rapidly, one after another, upon the shoulders of the taxpayers. It was doubtless this thought which led Lord Harris to tell the Dharwar Municipality that, while he cordially approved of the motives which prompted them to propose an expenditure of nearly five lakhs on an efficient scheme of water-works, the financial aspects of the project would have to receive very careful consideration.

Last, but by no means least interesting of the addresses Lord Harris received in the Southern Mahratta Country, was the one emanating from the Satara Municipality. The author of the document had, with considerable adroitness, incorporated, in his review of Municipal affairs, an expression of regret that the Bombay Government had been unable to recommend that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons on the question of Simultaneous Examinations. Reference was also made to the vexed question of the import duties on cotton, to the working of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, and to the subject of trial by jury. In regard to the last two questions the net was vainly spread, for Lord Harris expressed his inability to discuss either of them publicly, in view of the fact that they are both under the consideration of the Government of India. His Lordship was not quite so reticent in regard to the proposed import duty on cotton goods, and although he spoke very guardedly, it is not difficult to see that his sympathies are with the people of India rather than with the manufacturers of Lancashire. While admitting that he held strong views on the subject, Lord Harris said that in his "present position" his mouth was closed, and his business was "to accept orders and carry them out." We have no doubt that when his Excellency regains a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, he will follow the example of the late Viceroy, and lift up his voice in Parliament against the injustice of which the people of India unitedly complain, unless, indeed, the necessity to do so is disannulled by the removal of the injustice in the next Indian Budget. With regard to the Simultaneous Examinations question, Lord Harris did not attempt to repeat or to emphasise the arguments, published four or five months ago, which led the Bombay Government to come to the conclusion it did on the subject. He simply contented himself by pointing out that the chance majority gained by Mr. Herbert Paul in a thin House on an "off" night, has never been ratified by the House itself. How is it that both Mr. Paul and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji have neglected to move a vote of censure against the Government for refusing to give effect to the resolution of a majority of nine? They have never made this bold attempt, because they know that in a full House the result of this "snap vote" would be set aside. When Mr. Fowler told the House of Commons that the Cabinet was unanimously opposed to the introduction of a system of simultaneous examinations, the House, as Lord Harris says, could have repeated its resolution, and indicated that it did not agree with the Cabinet. It did nothing of the kind, and therefore, argues Lord Harris, if upholders of the proposal for simultaneous examinations are indignant with anybody on the subject, it should not be with the Indian Government, but with the House of Commons, for not endorsing its first resolution when so favourable an opportunity to do so was afforded.

IT was not to be supposed that the allegations of *Truth* in regard to the Assam labour question would be allowed to pass unchallenged in India. Our contemporary, the *Indian Planter's Gazette*, in a spirited article, headed "Truth and Slavery," replies to Mr. Labouchere's strictures, and flatly denies that slavery, or anything approaching it, obtains in Assam. The allegations of *Truth* briefly summarised are those which formed the subject of enquiry in 1888: Malpractices in recruiting, defects in the system of executing contracts at Dhubri; sickness and mortality on tea estates; excessive tasks exacted from the coolies; defective working of the local contract system and of the Act of 1859. When an Act, which was the outcome of this enquiry, was passed, the Indian Association sent in a memorial to Government ostensibly to help them in their consideration of the measure. But it was sent in too late, and at the best it merely reiterated the charges which had just been investigated. As our contemporary points out, the alleged malpractices in recruiting were found to have been greatly exaggerated as to their character and extent, and such as existed were in some degree attributable to the non-exercise of their full powers by the authorities in the recruiting district. The measures taken by Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Charles Elliott had reduced them, and the further measures taken now have reduced malpractices still further. What the *Indian Planter* commends for Mr. Labouchere's perusal is a copy of the despatch of July 25, 1893, from the Viceroy-in-Council to the Secretary of State for India, and it maintains further that the system of executing contracts at Dhubri was found to be good, useful, and the best check against fraudulent, irregular, or unsuitable recruitment that could be devised. The death-rate on tea plantations was found to be not above the normal death-rate amongst ordinary Indian village population; while as regards the alleged excessive mortality of children and infants, their death-rate was found to be really low in comparison with non tea-garden children. No reason was by the commission found to dissent from the conclusion arrived at by the Chief Commissioner, that the labour-tasks exacted were fair and moderate; that the relations between employer and coolie were on the whole satisfactory; and that the complaints of ill-treatment, illegal confinement, and frequent use of the cane were unfounded. Regarding local contracts, under Section 3 of the old Act, though no reason was found for considering this section had been taken advantage of to extract unfair contracts, because there was a mere possibility of its abuse, the maximum limit of contract under this section was reduced to one year. As to Act XIII. of 1859, our contemporary claims it to have been proved that its practical working is found to have been beneficial and was facilitating the change from officially controlled to really free labour, and, finally, the *Indian Planter* directs the attention of Mr. Labouchere to the speech of Sir Philip Hutchins in the Legislative Council eighteen months ago, in which he alleged, that without the security of the present system employers could not risk large expenditure in assisting them to emigrate: and that, therefore, the continuance of the system established in 1882 was still required as a means towards drawing off the surplus population of the recruiting areas, and opening out the sparsely-peopled districts of Assam. The system has worked eminently to the advantage of the emigrants and in a manner on the whole creditable to the body of planters. *Truth* has been misled either by the Association or some possibly well-meaning individual, and has given needless offence to an important section of the community.

AT a time when so much is being heard of the Baroda Commission-of-Enquiry it is an agreeable change to turn to other and more pleasing topics in connection with the dominions of the Gaekwar. The issue of the second annual report of the Baroda Temple of Art affords a very wel

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The improvement in the Czar's condition continues.

PRINCESS ALIX.

News from Livadia states that Princess Alix arrived there from Darmstadt, and was conducted immediately to the presence of the Czar. She was afterwards escorted to the Greek Church, where a solemn service took place.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

ALL GOVERNMENT BILLS PASSED BY JAPANESE DIET.

TOKIO, Oct. 23.

The Imperial Diet has passed all the Government Bills in connection with the war expenditure.

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

The House afterwards voted an Address to the Throne urging the Government to punish China in such a manner as to prevent her disturbing the peace in future, and also not to tolerate the interference of any Power to prevent Japan achieving the objects of the war.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, the Secretary of State, Home Department, speaking at Leven, denied that the British diplomacy had sustained a rebuff. On the other hand, he said, a unanimous accord virtually exists with the European Powers regarding the war between China and Japan.

Referring to the question of the House of Lords, he said that the great issue must be determined one way or the other, and a new chapter of the British Constitution must be opened, not in any manner or degree revolutionary, but as a logical outcome of the extension of the franchise.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT DELAGOA BAY.

H. M.'s gunboat Sparrow has arrived at Delagoa Bay.

Notwithstanding the reassuring statements from Lisbon, the Chamber of Commerce at Delagoa Bay has telegraphed to the Lisbon Government stating that business has been completely ruined, and everybody at Lorenzo Marquez is crowded in a small space at the market-place with epidemic staring on the face, and urging the Government to accept the help of Transvaal to fight the Kaffirs.

THE FRENCH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Minister of Marine presented the Naval Estimates for the ensuing official year.

The total amounts to £9,600,000 (sterling), which sum is scarcely half of the naval expenditure of the United Kingdom.

The Minister of Marine, in his statement, said that it was impossible to make a further reduction in the expenditure, and added that he might require additional credits owing to the situation in Madagascar.

THE LATE MATABELE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A Parliamentary Blue Book has been issued regarding Matabele land.

The official report regarding the origin of the Matabele war is published therein.

Lord Ripon, in a despatch, rejoices that the exhaustive enquiry which was held, clearly exonerates Dr. Jamieson and the other officers of the British South Africa Company from the serious charges made against them in connection with the war.

ITALY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

ROME, Oct. 23.

A proclamation has been issued by the Italian Government suppressing the Socialist Societies throughout the kingdom.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Latest information from Kabul is to the effect that the Amir is better.

Important news has been received that the Amir has designated Habibulla Khan to be his heir, and he has called upon the officers of his kingdom to be loyal to his heir and serve him faithfully.

Ghulam Haidar Khan has arrived in Kabul from Asmar at the request of the Amir to assist Habibulla Khan in political matters relating to the State.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

Orders will very shortly be issued regarding the re-adjustment of the Adjutant-General's Department on account of Quetta being transferred to the Bombay Command.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

Latest information of the amount of the debt converted adds, as was anticipated, on October 8, about 173 lakhs to the amount then stated. The amount outstanding on October 3 which is liable to further revision is now reduced to 525 lakhs, and out of this 29 lakhs have been tendered in India for conversion under the supplementary notification of October 8.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

The Legal Practitioners' Act is to be amended at once by the Government of India with a view to suppressing practice of employing touts for the purpose of procuring legal business.

THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

General Stedman, Quarter-Master-General, joins H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on the 30th instant.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 23.

Girdhar, the alleged agent of Mr. Bapat, in some twelve cases has been cross-examined for the last three sittings, and this work will take about two sittings more. He broke down in his cross-examination, admitting that several important statements made by him in his examination-in-chief were inaccurate. He could not say why the *khata* of his gumasta Manecklal, doing loan and other business for the firm, does not at all appear in his account books for Samvat 1948 and 1949 as it does in four previous years. He also admitted having made confusions in the account owing to threats of being imprisoned and ruined, and under inducement of pardon, and produced in court an original indemnity given to him. Several extracts from his account books have been put in on behalf of the defence during his cross-examination,to explain and contradict statements in his examination-in-chief. Mr. Kothare being ill, the court is closed to-day. To-morrow the Commission will give its decision on the question of issuing a commission to take Mr. Elliot's evidence in England. The question was argued yesterday.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.

I MENTIONED a fortnight ago that certain extracts from a City parish register in the Puritanic century showed no absurd Christian names. I have since looked at the Heralds' Visitation of London in the year 1633. So far as I could discover there was no name made up of a Scriptural text at all ; nor was there a larger proportion of Scriptural names than would be found at the present day. Among the names of women we find Anne, Dorothy, Mary, Margaret, Eleanor, Isabel, just as at present. Then also two or three, such as Joan, Barbara, Bridget, Abigail, Lettice, Judith, which are seldom used at present. The names of men are exactly the same with certain exceptions—there are no Berties and no Algys. Among the surnames I noted a few which have now perhaps disappeared—Averenche, Berehaupt, Crevecure, Glyd, Gorsuch, Ithell, Kiviliock, Nedome, Oeils, Oyles, Quincy, and Vyolet. The old City names, such as Whittington, Boleyn, Gresham, Chicheley, Sevenoke, had all disappeared. There was already, however, a Popys in the City. This was a Heralds' Visitation which examined and passed or rejected all claims to the possession of a coat of arms. Now I have always contended that from the thirteenth century the principal Companies, *i.e.*, not the Craft, but the Trade Companies, the Distributing Companies, the Merchant Adventurers, were recruited from good country families. At this time, viz., A.D. 1633, the population of the City was probably about 600,000 souls or, say 120,000 families. The number of citizens and merchants entitled to carry a coat of arms is 850. The names, the pedigrees, and the arms are given. In some cases a claim has been put in, but has not been proved. For instance, there is the case of William Carpenter. He submitted a very pretty shield, showing three Jerusalem crosses on a bar, with a crescent in the field—is that the right way to put it?—and the world in its Zodiac for a crest. The visiting Herald receives the shield, but does not accept it. Then he adds a note : "Since the taking of this descent I find this coat and crest set up in Brewers' Hall by Mr. W. Carpenter in 1629. I have given Mr. Carpenter time to prove coat and crest till Michaelmas next." Did Mr. Carpenter succeed? If not, there were only 849, instead of 850 *armigeri*, in London. But even this number would certainly include all the principal merchants of the City.

A correspondent writes to say that he does not agree with the propositions advanced by Mr. Stead and quoted by me a fortnight ago. He is a reactionary correspondent of the good old kind ; one who has no kind of belief in the new ideas ; one, in fact, who has no belief in the people. Perhaps some-one will tell me why we all respect a good sturdy stickler to the old-fashioned ideas. For we certainly do. We admire and respect him. Even when we differ most from him, we admire and respect such a man. And one reason is that we cannot but recognise the fact that on the old lines we have on the whole done very well. This philosopher would discourage agitation of all kinds, in any direction." He says that war is more to be encouraged than peace. Man, he says, is a fighting animal, and he had better fight the foreigner than his brother. Well, I wrote a novel a year ago in which I tried to prove much the same thing, viz., that manhood, discipline, contempt of death, order, and a great many other excellent virtues largely depend on the existence or the possibility of war. Yet, since it is terrible to think of man always having to make war in order to maintain his best and noblest qualities, one hopes that, in the fulness of time, some changes in the social conditions may enable us to remain at our best even in an era of universal peace. Meantime, by a natural instinct we are compelled to cry, "Give us peace in our time, O Lord!" As regards Temperance, this man would "beat down his own drunkenness, and not judge another's. He would contract instead of extending education ; he would allow of no public meeting at all, except in wild and desert places such as Salisbury Plain ; he would suppress all street processions ; he would suppress advertisements in public places—so would all right-minded men ; he would hang adulterators and wife torturers ; he would abolish the British jury and put in its place a court of three or five judges—so would I. He would substitute physical for intellectual examinations for the army. He would increase the letter rate to 6d. an ounce. There is more, but I refrain from quoting more. You see. A good stiff-backed stickler for the past. Now I think that a man who is not afraid to advance these opinions at the present time of day is greatly to be respected.

Subscriptions are asked by the Editor of the *North Eastern Daily Gazette*, Middlesborough, for the restoration of Captain Cook's monument on Easby Moor in Yorkshire. This is a tell column, erected in the district where the great navigator, the greatest sailor we have ever sent out, was born, and where he passed his childhood. It will be a great national disgrace if this monument is allowed to fall into ruin. But, indeed, one hopes that it will not. Someone has suggested that a school for the merchant service would be a fit monument for Cook. By all means. But we must not let the monument fall down.

Is the County Council to swallow up the City? All this week the papers are considering this weighty question. Well, the people who elect the County Council nearly all spend their days in the City, and the swallowing cannot take place without their full concurrence and approval. If there is to be any change in the constitution of the City, let it be very, very little—and let it be very, very slow. The City, with its wards, its wardmotes, its Companies, its Common Council, its Aldermen, its Mayor, its City officers, its separate police, is a venerable national monument. You say, perhaps, that it might be governed more in accordance with modern ideas. That would not necessarily cause it to be better governed. In the same way the Tower might be replaced by a much stronger fortress, yet we do not propose to pull down the Tower. There are monuments which are invisible, and the constitution of London is one of our invisible monuments. Let the County Council stick up a Guildhall of their own, and a Lord Mayor—even a Lord Mayor's Huntsman in green and gold—of their own. But leave us the City of the past. In all the world there is no such venerable corporation, nothing which illustrates more completely the historic growth and development of civic liberties. And, besides, there is no inconvenience in the present conditions ; no one is oppressed or unjustly treated ; the City is admirably kept and governed ; every function, every office, every custom in the City, has a historical association, marks a step taken long ago, one more step in advance ; preserves the memory of something won by dint of tenacity, the tenacity and bulldog purpose of generation after generation, from one grudging King or another grudging King. We will sleep at night in houses protected by the brand new County Council ; let us remember that we work all day in a monument sacred to the history of two thousand years.

"What is your name, my son?" Thus I asked a child the other day in Devonshire. "Sydney." "And your brother?" For beside him stood another child exactly like him. "He be Melbourne," was the reply. "We be twins. I be bigger." "And what is your surname?" "Rawly," said the child. Perhaps the boy's family, which at present occupies a station in the lower ranks, spells the name Raleigh, perhaps some other way. In any case, it is the same name and it was pleasant to find the surname of our first Colonist attached to the Christian names of Sydney and Melbourne. How this family got the name of Rawly or Raleigh one knows not. Perhaps by lineal descent from the same stock as Sir Walter's; perhaps from some other stock ; perhaps from the name of a village ; perhaps from a foundling whom the parish authorities so called.

Here is a contribution to the yearly income and expenditure controversy. In a story of mine I spoke of poverty in connection with £400 a year. I received an indignant letter from a working man calling my attention to the passage. "What do you mean," he said, "by calling people with £400 a year poor? Why I am not poor and I only get 30s. a week!" Just so. Everybody is poor who has to live below his own standards. And when one comes to realise that in this country of 7,500,000 families there are only 400,000 who have, make, or earn £200 a year and upwards, one understands how very small is that class to whom £400 a year is poverty. When all is said it comes to this, that no one can be happy who does not fix his standards within his income.

Another coincidence. Yesterday I found in a secondhand bookshop a volume of poems by one Willim Pattison, of whom I knew nothing. The date of the book was 1728, and the publisher H. Curll—perhaps a printer's error for Edmund Curll. As one always hopes for hidden treasure in an unknown author, I made the volume my own, and carried it home. The verses proved, however, in no way remarkable. There were translations from Ovid, "Lines on Seeing a Lady at a Music Shop," "Lines on a Needle that Pricked a Lady's Finger," and so on, all in the style of the time. Thus, "To a Lady who is most Beautiful when Angry :"

> Cœlia, methinks that sweet contracted Brow
> Resembles angry Cupid's bended Bow ;
> Like that, it aims a Stroke at every Heart,
> Whilst either Eye supplies a keener Dart.

Or thus, "On the Cambridge Beauties," beginning :

> Ye gentle Nymphs to whom my Lays belong,
> Approve my Numbers and assist my Song ;
> Soft smiling may your bright'ning Eyes inspire
> At once the Poet's and the Lover's Fire.
> So shall the Muse each magic Charm rehearse ;
> So shall each Charm be lasting as her Verse.

But the coincidence? It is coming. That very evening, turning over an anonymous book about the woes of authors, I found the name of William Pattison advanced as a poet, whose history furnishes another example of treatment which a cold world bestows upon her men of genius. It is a sad story, but the world is certainly not to be blamed. The poet was born in Sussex, where his father was a tenant farmer. By the kindness of Lord Shanet he was educated at Appleby, in Westmoreland. He was a boy who read every book he could find, delighted in poetry, and very early began to turn rhymes. On leaving school he went to Cambridge and entered at Sidney Sussex. At the age of twenty he took his name off the boards and repaired to London. Here he issued proposals for a collection of poems by subscription. Here also, he fell into dire poverty and straights—here he wrote begging letters, and here he became for a brief period a back to Curll. At the age of twenty-one he was seized with smallpox and died. That is his story. After his death his poems were published.

What the world could have done for this young poet I know not. Here was a youth of twenty who could write rhymes. Was the world to subsidise and pension that youth? Had he remained at Cambridge, taken his degree, perhaps obtained a Fellowship, a bursar, a country parson, or a schoolmaster, just like his fellows, he might still have gone on writing his verses quite as well. I will not allow William Pattison to be an example of neglected genius. But was it not a coincidence that on the same day I should find the poems of this young man and light upon his story?

The scurvy treatment of poets by the world is an old theme and a threadbare theme. Yet it generally resolves itself into their own fault. Perhaps they try to live by the sale of works which the world refuses to recognise ; then the sale proves insufficient for their wants. Has the world stedfastly refused to recognise great and good work? Never. Sometimes it takes long to understand, as in the case of Browning. In the long run, the great writers become the favourites of the world. But, it is said, the poet sells his work for a song, and the publisher enjoys the harvest. Why did he sell it for a song? Because his necessities compelled him. Because he was not a man of business habits—that is, he was deficient in the reasoning faculty. Very often he was an improvident, careless person, a loose liver, addicted to drink. It seems to me that the miseries of authors should not make one indignant with the world, but that they cry aloud—they shriek—the same lessons over and over again into the ears of foolish authors. They say : "Do not try to live by literature only. Let your necessities be provided by other kinds of work—by journalism—which is, of course, a branch of literature ; by clerking, by teaching, anyhow—anything—to prevent becoming a dependent upon a publisher anticipating the next year's harvest, eating your corn in the blade or writing letters of humiliation and shame—begging letters. When you have secured your public, and not till then, you may advance to the luxury of a life given up wholly to the pursuit of letters."

THE DRAINAGE OF PAREL.

AMONGST the business of the October meeting of the Municipal Corporation not yet disposed of, is the consideration of a letter from Mr T. D. Little, Secretary for Government in the Public Works Department, dated 6th September. Mr. Little says : I am directed to request that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will favour Government with information as to the progress already made towards the drainage and sewerage of Parel, and his Excellency the Governor in Council will be glad, in connection with this subject, to know how far the main sewer has been carried out, and whether the connections, which will make it effective for the purpose intended, have been taken in hand, and when they are likely to be completed, and in working order. In lately deciding that the Veterinary College should remain at Bombay, I am to state that Government were, to a considerable extent, influenced by the anticipation that the drainage and sewerage of Parel would shortly be improved. His Excellency the Governor in Council is aware that the Municipal authorities have shown their interest in the college and hospital, and are also still more interested in the Parel district with its large population, and I am to express a hope that it may be found practicable to complete at an early date the sanitary improvements referred to.

Being requested to report on the subject, Mr. James W. Smith, M.I.C.E., acting Drainage Engineer, writes :—I have the honor to state that no storm-water drainage of Parel is contemplated in the immediate future. The Government House Road, the main village road, and all the smaller village roads have been sewered. A scheme for the connection of houses in the village was submitted to the Municipal Commissioner by this office in August 1891. The cesspool at the Bai Sakarbai Veterinary Hospital has been connected with the new sewer, which thereby receives all the sewage of the hospital. As regards the Parel district, the sewerage of so much of that district, as is not already sewered and can be sewered by simple gravitation, will be undertaken immediately after the present rains.—I have, etc.

In writing to the Secretary, under date October 18, the acting Municipal Commissioner remarks :—Sir,—With reference to your Nos. 6323 and 7046, dated, respectively, the 8th and 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Standing Committee the following schemes for the drainage of Suparibag Road. Before describing the schemes, I would state that the sewer in Parel Road was completed in 1893, and as yet connection between buildings and this sewer have not been sanctioned. There are most serious nuisances described in my last Annual Report, which are because connections to the sewer, so long unused, have not been made from all buildings. The system of house connections proposed are—(*a*) A complete system of house connections on the existing system as shewn in drawing "A". If all the houses in the Parel village were connected on this system, the total cost of the work would be Rs. 32,757. (*b*) A partial method of house connections, similar to the system adopted in the Fort as shewn in drawing "B." In this system the sullage is discharged on the surface of a gully and thence carried to the street sewers, gully traps, syphons, and 6" pipe drains being provided for the purpose at the end of the gully pavement. If all the houses in the Parel village were connected on this system, the cost of the work would be Rs. 28,751. I recommend scheme B, costing Rs. 28,751. It seems to me that a system of house connections by open drains, as far as practicable, should be adopted in Parel. If this is kept in view, we shall have at one end of the island a closed system, such as the Shone, and at the other end, an open system, such as I recommend now. If scheme B is sanctioned, the amount, Rs. 28,751, can be met from the savings in the grant for the Parel Government Gate Road Drainage Works. I am strongly of opinion that the work should be done by the Municipality. Whether the amount should be recovered afterwards from the owners of properties, is another question.

THE sum of Rs. 1,200 has been got together from the Delhi Local Funds, for the entertainment of the Viceroy during his visit to Delhi. This sum has to cover all expenses, such as hire of furniture, repairs to Ludlow Castle roads, ticca gharry hire, etc., together with the table.

THE NIZAM'S DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the comments which have appeared in various papers on the subject of the posture adopted by the Nizam of Hyderabad during the reading to him on one official occasion of a khareeta from the Viceroy, let me observe that it has always been the custom in India, as throughout the East, that the recipients of such official communications from the Paramount Power should stand *and not sit* while they are hearing them read.

This is a mere matter of etiquette, and may appear a trifle to sober-minded Europeans, but it is difficult to gauge the importance attached to such distinctions by Asiatics, and how carefully they are observed and widely they are discussed. To *sit* while such a document is read would be publicly regarded amongst natives as the preference of a claim to equality with the Power by which the document is issued, and the fact of such a posture being permitted by the Resident would be considered as an admission of such claims by the Paramount Power. In a native court a Resident cannot now-a-days be too zealous of the dignity of the Empire which he represents, for every effort will be made to evade a public recognition of the fact of the subordination of the Chief concerned to the Paramount Power. There is no authority for the statement of the *Pioneer* that it has been the established custom of the Nizam of Hyderabad to *sit* while hearing such documents read, though it is not improbable that a carefully plotted evasion of the universal custom of standing upon such occasions may have succeeded more than once through an oversight on the part of the Resident for the time being. ETIQUETTE.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY C. C.

THE record of the B. V. A. C. C. played 13, won 4, lost 5, drawn 4, is a fairly satisfactory one, considering that this was the first year of its existence. In batting P. Jackson heads the averages with 27, W. Jackson being close on with 24. Both the brothers are good sound bats, endowed with fine driving powers, and the satisfactory show of the Club is mainly due to their exertions. The only other to show any good form in this department is Harry Read. The veteran Read played well for the Club, and still retains some of his old form. Catchpole, a promising colt, has also done well in this department. In bowling, the Artillery men are decidedly stronger than in the other department of the game. Cole, P. Jackson, and Kelly is a trio of bowlers hard to be beaten by any local European club (with the exception of the Y. M. C. A.), not to speak of W. Jackson, Catchpole, Allen, and Quinney. It is to be regretted P. Jackson, Kelly, and Allen were not able to play in many of the matches, they having other outside engagements, as with these three playing in all matches, the Artillery Volunteers would have shown even a better record.

THE ELPHINSTONE C. C.

The Elphinstonians played the closing match of the season on the 18th August, inflicting a decisive defeat on the R. I. M. C. C. During the season the Club played 8 matches, won 6, and drew 2. The following are the batting averages :—

	Innings.	Not out Ings.	Runs.	Highest in an Ing.	Average.
Mr D D Kanga	5	1	131	44	32·75
Mr C M Patel	5	1	81	*32	20·25
Mr D E Mody	9	1	126	*26	15·75
Mr M H Sanjana	9	0	125	53	13·88
Mr S P Pochkhana	7	1	86	*46	13·83
Mr R E Mody	4	1	41	17	13·66
Mr B C Machlivala	4	0	47	15	11·75
Mr N H Chenoy	5	2	25	†15	8·33
Mr S B Spencer	4	0	19	9	4·75
Mr F N Toddywala	4	0	13	6	3·33
Mr S N Mody	4	0	41	23	10·25

* Indicates "not out."
† Should be between B C Machlivala and N H Chenoy.
N.B.—Only those who have batted four times and upwards have been included in the list.

In bowling the brunt has been borne by Chenoy, Pochkhana, and Machlivala, who have captured 35, 19, and 17 wickets, respectively, or in all 71 out of a total of 81.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES—RIGHT HALF VS. LEFT HALF BATTALION.

THIS match was played on the 20th instant on the Gymkhana ground, which had been kindly lent for the occasion. Captain Nicholson having won the toss, sent Volunteers V. H. Roberts and S. F. Pearcey to face the bowling of Colour-Sergeant James and Volunteer E. J. Hale. An early chance by the former not being accepted, he obtained the highest score of the day, and was well assisted by Captain Nicholson who compiled 17 in his usual dashing style. Volunteer Mason and Sergeant Roberts put on 28 for the 7th wicket, and with the total at 124 the innings was declared closed. The fielding of some of the members of the left half Battalion left much to be desired.

With fifty minutes left before drawing time Captain Tomlinson and Colour-Sergeant E. James started the left half Battalion's innings. Fifteen runs off the first two overs gave promise of quick scoring, but the rate was not maintained. James placed 19 to his account, and was then smartly caught at point (1 for 46). Sergeant Chitts was run out at 55, and when stumps were drawn the score was 60 for two wickets, of which 31 (not out) had been put on by Captain Tomlinson.

We understand that the formation of a cricket club in connection with the Corps is now quite decided upon, and from the large number of members of the Corps a strong club should be practicable.

RIGHT HALF BATTALION.

Vol V H Roberts, b Chitts	43
Vol S F Pearcey, b James	0
Corpl F E Otto, b James	1
Capt E F Nicholson, b Kelly	17
Vol H E Prescott, b Kelly	6
Lce-Corpl L Chitts, c Hale, b Kelly	0
Vol F Mason, not out	15
Sergt A G Roberts, run out	13
Vol D F Lewis, Vol W H O'Neil, Sergt H W Prescott	did not bat
Extras	29
Total for 7 wickets	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E James	13	2	40	2
E J Hale	10	1	38	0
A D Little	6	0	22	0
M Kelly	5	0	11	8
E Chitts	3	0	13	1

LEFT HALF BATTALION.

Capt S Tomlinson, not out	31
Col-Sergt E James, c O'Neil, b V Roberts	19
Sergt E Chitts, run out	2
Vol E J Hale, not out	1
Col-Sergt A D Little, Col-Sergt E W Fern, Vol H Netscher, Vol M Kelly, Vol J E Raymond, Vol L G Fernandez, Vol C D D'Souza	did not bat
Extras	7
Total for 2 wickets	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V H Roberts	11	4	21	1
S F Pearcey	3	1	13	0
E F Nicholson	7	1	17	0

WE are told in Holy Writ, observes the *Englishman*, that when Moses cast down his rod, and it became a serpent, the Egyptians did the same with their enchantments. It has in these days been given to a writer in the Bombay Natural History Society's journal, apparently to solve the problem as to how the Egyptians wrought this wonder. The writer tells how, while he was out-shooting with a friend, a large cobra was killed with a stick and was hit so hard that the body was divided into two pieces. Some time after, when the incident had almost passed out of mind, a native was seen running at full speed across a field, and it was then noticed that the upper portion of the infuriated cobra was in full pursuit of him. The want of a tail impeded the cobra's progress, so that the man escaped. Had the writer looked in another part of the field, he might have seen the cobra's tail in full flight before another native. It seems, therefore, probable that the Egyptian magicians, by cutting a snake in two, and then by sleight of hand concealing the staff made it appear that there were two snakes, and that a snake had taken the place of the stick. The Egyptian mind would never grasp the fact, as we are now able to do, that a snake could live in sections. The matter, however, can be logically argued out. No snake would be much the worse if a little bit of its tail were cut off. It is as simple as cutting a dog's tail. The only question then is how far up the operation could be carried without affecting a snake's vitality, and it is reasonable to suppose that as life in the upper portion began to be sapped, cerebral force would retain it in the lower parts. The Natural History Society's journal has rendered many services to the cause of science, and this is another added to the number.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is rumoured at Delhi that the young Maharaja of Gwalior will be at the Delhi Durbar, and that possibly his visit is with the object of being installed on the Gwalior Gaddi. As the young Prince will very shortly, in November, attain the age of 18, and as both the former Viceroys, Lords Dufferin and Lansdowne, spoke of him in the highest of terms as a model young prince, perhaps the Government may instal him. The present Regency, as may be known, is not altogether satisfactory. There are also rumours that the Nizam intends visiting Delhi during the Viceroy's visit.

NO river pirates have been captured in connection with the recent affairs near Rangoon. On Thursday night last a band of six dacoits were frustrated in an attack on the house of a Burman money-lender in the eastern suburbs of Rangoon.

THE fact that the French require forty ships to transport a force of fifteen thousand men to Madagascar, remarks a contemporary, may open the eyes of those imaginative persons who are wont to predict the sudden landing of an invading host of some 100,000 Gauls, horse, foot and artillery, on the Brighton beach. It will put the French to some inconvenience to find and charter forty suitable vessels under their own flag without dislocating the special traffic in which these boats are running, and it will be practically impossible for them to be collected at any port and the troops embarked without a most unwonted stir and bustle which will attract the attention of Europe. Of course there is no great reason for secrecy in the present case, but it will give the invasion theorists some trouble to explain how France could hope to gather together, unobserved, three or four times forty steamships in order to surprise England by throwing three or four times fifteen thousand men on her coast while our fleet was napping.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University, at its meeting of the 17th instant, unanimously resolved to recommend to the Senate that his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, the Patron of the University, be invited to preside at the annual Convocation of the University to be held during his Excellency's stay at Lahore for the Durbar, and that the Degree of Doctor of Literature be conferred upon his Excellency *honoris causa* on that occasion. The attendance of a number of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab is expected at the Convocation.

THERE is a rumour in Rangoon of Sir Alexander Mackenzie becoming Lieutenant-Governor of Burma at the beginning of the next official year : but the only reason given apparently is that a mere Chief Commissioner could never have dared to hurl such thunderbolts at the police as were contained in a recent "Gazette."

THE Wantho Iswabwa is roaming to the east of Namkan, trying to arouse the Kachins, probably hoping that Government will offer him terms.

MR. P. T. FAGAN'S Settlement Report of the Hissar district, just issued, shows that since 1863-64, the year of the last revised settlement, out of 123,056 acres sold, 38,771 were sold to money-lenders. This is somewhat over two per cent. of the cultivated area of the district, and, considering all things, is not an excessive acquisition for thirty years. In addition to this, out of a total area of 92,035 acres held in mortgage, 42,871 acres are in the hands of the money-lender, or about ⅓ per cent. of the cultivated area. Taking sales and mortgages together, the bania has come into possession of about five per cent. of the land in the Hissar district, and, as is generally the case, it is pretty evident that he has taken care to pick the best of it. Mr. Fagan is, throughout his report, silent on this important question of the relations between the agriculturist and the bania, and all the conclusions we can draw on the subject, observes a local paper, have been obtained from the appendix of statistical tables.

THE review of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of the report on the administration of Civil Justice in this province during the year 1893 is not very pleasant reading, says the local paper. Litigation in the Punjab is increasing steadily and uninterruptedly, and judging from the figures, all the peasantry in the province seem to be busily engaged in squabbling with each other or with the bania. Last year the number of suits instituted in Civil Courts increased by over 19,000, the total number reaching the enormous amount of 258,000. This is the largest number on record since the institution of separate Revenue Courts in 1884. The review seeks in vain for the cause of this increase in litigation. It is stated that while 1892 was a year of indifferent harvests and excessive sickness, 1893 was marked by good harvests and comparative freedom from sickness. It has been noted in other provinces that a prosperous year produces an increase in litigation, though why this should be the case it seems impossible to say. A bad harvest can be equally used as an explanation for an increase in litigation. We are unable to discover from the review whether the enormous number of civil cases instituted in the various courts were all satisfactorily disposed of, but it is extremely probable that there are a large number of cases in arrears, and unless some sort of check is put on litigation, or the judicial staff largely increased, the courts will presently not be able to cope with their work. The file of "further appeals" in the Chief Court, it is well known, is very large, and appellants would be quite right in clamouring for the appointment of another additional judge to work off the arrear cases.

A WANT of politeness is a disadvantage at St. Petersburg. In one of the principal streets (writes a Correspondent in that city) is a large fruit shop, belonging to a very wealthy merchant, who, besides selling fruit, keeps an elegant restaurant in the same building, and occupying a position directly behind the shop. Two young officers of the guard the other day entered, had lunch together, and after paying their bill both went out. They had, however, only proceeded a short distance when one of them missed his pocket-book, and thinking that he might have left it in the restaurant where he and his friend had lunched, returned and asked politely if any one had seen it. The proprietor himself (a millionaire) came on the scene, and after giving expression to some objectionable remarks, said that it might well be doubted whether the young officer possessed such an article as a pocket-book. The officer complained to the police, and ultimately the matter reached the Prefect, who, regarding it as an insult to the Imperial uniform, caused the restaurant to be at once locked up, the doors sealed, and prohibits the proprietor from longer catering to the public taste.

THIS month the flag which King Humbert gave to the Italian Ironclad Umberto I. will float at her masthead. It measures nearly ten yards long and 6½ wide. The silk of which it is made is of Italian manufacture. The sewing and embroidery of the Savoy arms was done by the Industrial Girls' School called "Duchessa di Galliera," frequented by the best families of Genoa. On the artistic box that holds the flag until it is presented is inscribed "To the vessel that bears my name I give the banner of the nation, which is well confided to the fidelity and valour of the Italian sailors. Humbert." The box is of ebony, the lid covered with crimson velvet. On a plaque of blue enamel is the monogram of the King and Queen in silver-gilt, with enamel ornaments.

THE manager of the Deutsches Theater in Berlin has both hands full in warding off attacks on account of the performance of Gerhard Hauptmann's "Weavers." A Berlin Correspondent says that a part of the Conservative press is quite upset over the representation of this revolutionary drama, which, in their eyes, must be a corner-stone in a Socialist edifice. They issue warnings to their readers not to visit the performances, and some of them even go so far as to appeal to the wealthy classes to boycott the Deutsches Theater. Rumours are being spread that the Emperor, on being informed of the performance of the "Weavers," gave notice that he no longer retained his box, and that his Majesty had forbidden the officers of the army and the navy to attend the performances, either in uniform or in civil dress. Dr. Brahm has as yet received no communication whatever to this effect, and his inquiries also have had a negative result, so that one must presume that the whole statement is only a rumour.

AT last the Paris people are up in arms against the obstruction of the public footways by tradesmen and others. The Municipal Council derives a large revenue from letting out a portion of the pavements. A row of seats with chairs is called a "terrasse," and the wider this terrace, the higher, of course, is the rent. Cafe proprietors set such store upon this use of the public footway, that the space let to them, although it is supposed to be limited in the interest of foot-passengers, has gone on increasing until, in some parts of Paris, one has constantly to walk out into the roadway in the midst of heavy wheeled traffic. Nor are the cafe proprietors the only obstructionists. To them must be added the kiosque women or newspaper sellers and the small tradesmen of all kinds, who, under some pretence or another, usurp a portion of the pavement. It is announced that the Municipal Council at its next sitting intends to thoroughly look into the question, with a view to remedying the present state of things.

"LUCAS MALET" and her sister, Miss Rose Kingsley, are coming out to India early in November in order that the novelist may escape the risks of an English winter.

EXETER HALL was crowded to its utmost capacity on the night of October 3 by an audience anxious to say farewell to thirty-eight missionaries of the Church Missionary Society who are proceeding to India and Persia. Sir J. H. Kennaway, M.P., presided. Among the recruits going forth is Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, who addressed the meeting to-night on "The army as a field from which supplies may be drawn." The increased activity in the army in connection with various forms of Christian work was, he thought, full of encouragement and hope. Mrs. Durrant, a sister of the present Bishop of Exeter, was also present. She is going with her daughter to the North-West Provinces, and will subsequently be joined by her son, who is at present serving a curacy at Plymouth. Another meeting will be held to-morrow night to take leave of other missionaries who are going to China, Japan, Africa, and Palestine.

THE champion derelict of the world has been again sighted, and if she keeps afloat for less than another three months, she will have been "tramping" the North Atlantic for three whole years. The Fannie E. Wolston was abandoned on December 15, 1891, off Cape Hatteras, whence she drifted eastward until the following June, when a current setting northward caught her. She got out of this current, and a year after her abandonment was sighted in lat. 35 deg. N., long. 38 deg. W. At the end of her second year this Wandering Jew of the sea was not far south of Bermuda. Since then she has frequently been seen travelling very slowly down the neighbourhood of the Bahamas, and up again in the Gulf Stream. On June 6th last she was passed only 180 miles east of the spot where she was abandoned by her crew 980 days before. Just now she is right in the path of United States and Brazilian vessels, and, as her decks are awash, she is an object to be avoided. Her main deck and cabin are completely washed out, but it is remarkable that, despite her long crawless voyage and the washing and tearing of the many storms in the region where she has been drifting, she still has her quarters above the plank shear showing remarkably white, and the paint is in good order.

A CURIOUS lawsuit has just ended in Paris. The Inspectors of Nuisances, or as they are called in France, the Commission of Insanitary Dwellings, ordered a landlord to thoroughly cleanse one of his houses on the ground that complaints had been made by tenants that it was infested with bugs from top to bottom. The landlord does not seem to have denied that such was the case. He maintained, however, that the house was not insanitary on that account in a technical sense, as there was no mention of vermin in the Act of Parliament, that Act referring solely to houses that are dangerous to life or health. This position he strenuously maintained, carrying his case from a lower court, where he was defeated, to the council of State, whence he emerged triumphant. Doubtless the latest decision in the case will call attention to the defect in the law, and will cause its amendment.

OFFICIAL returns just published show that the tendency to organise strikes is greatly on the increase in France. During last year there were in all 634 strikes, affecting 4,386 establishments and 170,125 workmen, against 261 strikes the year before, affecting only 500 establishments and 50,000 workmen. In these figures are included what we should call lock-outs, but the cases where the employers combined to turn out the workmen were only five, of which three were connected with the butchers' trade and two with that of the bakers. Of the 634 strikes in 1893, about one in four resulted in a victory for the men. In 43 per cent. the masters carried their point, and in the remaining percentage a compromise was effected. Comparing this state of things with that of the previous year, neither masters nor men appear to have increased their relative advantages. The Nord and the Pasde-Calais, where there are many mines, have the unenviable distinction of having had a far larger share of the strikes than any other departments. Generally speaking, in fact, strikes seem to be far more general in the north than in the south.

A DANCING-MASTER at Cupar, in the last century, was asked what he meant to do with his son. "If the lad has brains," he replied, "I shall put him to my own profession. If not, he must just be a minister." Mr. Scott, author of "Dancing" in the "All England Series" (Bell and Sons), has, no doubt, plenty of brains. He quotes Athenæus and Aristotle glances at Lucian, and it may be said that his classical digressions are more intelligible than his practical remarks. He mentions the anecdote of Socrates who was found practising the dance called Memphis, much as Dr. Johnson took a roll down a hill

THE POONA RIOTS CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

THE trial of the thirteen Hindus who were arrested on the night of the riot, which commenced yesterday morning, has excited an immense amount of interest, and the court was inconveniently, not to say disgracefully, overcrowded. The outer court, the compound, the whole vicinity was occupied by Hindus. Counsel, court officials, reporters, were all knee-deep in Hindus, who squatted over every available inch of floor, and climbed up to all the windows, and jammed up all the doors, excluding every breath of air on a hot October day, and making the court a veritable "Black Hole."

At the time the jury was empannelled Mr. Lowndes, who appeared for the prosecution, suggested that in the present case it would not be advisable to have any Hindus, or Mahomedans on the jury. When the Hindus were eliminated, however it was found there were just sufficient, three Parsees and two Eurasians, Mr. Branson, however, objected to one of the Parsees, Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabji Chenoy, as he was one of the proprietors of a Poona paper, the *Deccan Herald*, which, according to Mr. Branson, had published some leaders hostile to the Hindus. A difficulty arose, which was got over by the introduction of a Hindu. The judge evidently did not think that sufficient had been done by the accused to bring them within certain sections, but Mr. Lowndes consented to withdraw only Sec. 296, viz., that of disturbing a religious assembly. After a brief but very lucid opening, in which Mr. Lowndes explained the effect of the various sections under which the prisoners were to be tried, and briefly described the nature of the evidence he was prepared to bring forward, the first witness, Bapaji Apaji Jugdale, was examined. He told the story of the outbreak of the riot on the night of the 12th September in almost precisely the same terms as on the occasion when he appeared before the magistrate. The witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. Branson as to the chief points in his evidence, particularly as to the fire which, he said, he saw in the mosque, and the oil bottles which are produced as evidence that the mob intended firing the place. As regards the latter part of his evidence witness admitted that he had said to the magistrate that he saw the bottles and tin can in the musjid, and that on the present occasion he had sworn that day that the bottles and tin can were not found in the musjid. He, however, explained that they were all found outside, and he gave this as a reason that they were not in the panchnama, describing all the things found in the musjid. He eventually stated that the articles were brought by a police constable, and that he forgot to put the articles in the panchnama. Witness was next cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, and then re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, and examined by the court.

The case was resumed this morning at 11-30 o'clock. Babaji Apaji, recalled, was examined by the court. He stated that he was struck by a stick when near the gate. The court inquired whether he took the names of the prisoners at the time. There were five or six policemen there before Mr. Way's party came up. The man who was injured was lying outside near the steps. He was alone. I heard the man inside say that he had been beaten. I did not see any one strike him. I do not know what policemen were there. A crowd rushed into the mosque. All the Mussalmans who came out of the mosque had bamboo sticks. They were not coloured sticks. He replied that he did not take the names of the prisoners.

In reply to the court he said that all the prisoners had sticks in their hands at the time they were arrested. He was not struck by a mela stick but by a bamboo. At the request of Mr. Branson the court asked witness whether he was present at the time the panchnama was made.

The second witness, Hari Maroti Kadam, a policeman, was next examined, and he repeated in substance the evidence which he had previously given before the lower court, corroborating the previous witness Bapaji, as to the circumstances attending the arrival of the mela party, the stopping of the music, and its subsequent renewal, and the beginning of the riot. In cross-examination by Mr. Branson, this witness varied his statements given before the magistrate, which led to some discussion in the court.

The next witness Chottam Prasad, gave similar evidence as to the rioting in the masjid. He was also cross-examined by Mr. Branson. The witness was next re-examined by Mr. Lowndes.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING TRAMWAY SERVANTS.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Oosman Abdullah and five other Mahomedans were charged with causing grievous hurt to several tramway servants. Mr. Dadysett appeared for Mahomed Hajee Oosman, while Mr. Turner defended four other accused, Mr. Byrne conducting the prosecution.

In opening the case Mr. Byrne, who remarked that he was instructed by the police, said that on the 16th instant, about 9-45 p.m., a tramcar was going towards Byculla, through Abdul Rahman Street. Two Mahomedan boys were running one after the other. In spite of the driver blowing his whistle as a signal for the boys to get out of the way, one of them came in front of the car, and was thrown back. The driver pulled up, and stopped the car while the conductor ran up and removed the boy to the footpath. A crowd collected and some sympathy was shown towards the injured boy, while unfriendly feeling was exhibited towards the tramway men. The crowd grew larger, and the ill-feeling against the driver and conductor were intensified. Cries of "maro, maro," proceeded from the crowd, some of whom assaulted the driver, the conductor and other tramway employes, who came up to disperse the crowd to make room for the cars to pass.

Evidence was then called to identify the first accused as the person who raised the cries of "maro, maro," and the second as the man who struck the conductor.

The case stands adjourned.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON.

SECOND SOWINGS REPORT, 1894.

ACCORDING to the reports received from Government villages, the total area sown with this crop up to the end of September, including the area shown in the first report issued in August last, amounts to acres 671,300 or 2 per cent. more than the normal area, but 11·5 per cent. less than that sown up to the corresponding period of the previous year. Particulars of the area are shown below in comparison with the normals and the area sown last year for the principal groups of the districts where early sowings of cotton take place :—

Districts.	Area of sowings up to September in			Increase or decrease over	
	A normal year.	1893.	1894.	Normal year.	1893.
	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Kistna and Nellore	104,4	112,7	105,0	+3,6	—7,7
Deccan districts	418,4	530,7	436,7	+18,3	—94,0
Salem and Coimbatore	119,1	103,9	117,4	—1,7	+13,5
Other districts	18,8	11,4	12,2	—6,6	+8
Total..	657,7	758,7	671,3	+13,6	—87,4

N.B.—All areas are given in hundreds of acres.

The decrease as compared with last year's sowings is heavy in the districts of Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary and is attributed mainly to want of sufficient and timely rains. In Madura and Tinnevelly the sowing season is about to commence and the area sown so far is insignificant. The present condition of the crop is reported to be generally good in the Deccan districts and Kistna and more rain is required in other parts.

THE BURMA BOUNDARIES BILL.

THE following is the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Burma Boundaries Act Amendment Bill, now before the Viceroy's Council :—

The object of this Bill is to amend the Burma Boundaries Act V of 1880, with a view to protect all permanent survey-marks made or placed in the course of any survey executed by order of Government.

Though section 23 of the Act already confers power on survey-officers to erect "other" as well as boundary marks, it is nevertheless desirable to make it clear by legislation that these "other" marks include all survey-marks, and further to provide for the application to such marks of the sections of the Act relating to the apportionment of the expense incurred in erecting boundary-marks, and the preservation and repair of such marks. It also is expedient to define the "term survey mark," to impose like duties on village officers with regard to such marks as are now imposed on them with regard to boundary marks, and to extend these duties to owners and occupiers of land.

As Act V of 1880, which only applies 'proprio vigore' to Lower Burma, has been extended by notification under the Scheduled Districts Act to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States, the local extent of the Bill is made to cover the whole of Burma with the same exception.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

THE statement of Objects and Reasons of the New Police Regulation Bill sets forth that the object of this Bill which is now before the Supreme Legislative Council, is to amend Act V. of 1861 (An Act for the Regulation of Police). The Bill is partly based upon recommendations submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Committee appointed in those Provinces for the reform of the police-force. It is also designed to remedy certain defects in the Act of 1861 which have been brought to notice by judicial interpretations of that Act, and to supply provision for some contingencies which the Act does not at present meet.

Section 1 of the Bill is intended to remove any doubts as to the legal powers vested in an Assistant District Superintendent of Police or other person whom the Local Government may find it necessary to appoint to the charge of the police of a district.

By section 2 certain disciplinary punishments, recommended by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Police Committee, are added to the punishments specified in section 7 of the Act.

It has been held by two High Courts that at present a policeman when suspended, even temporarily, ceases to be a member of the police force and is no longer amenable to the provisions of Act V of 1861. Section 3 of the Bill will enact that a police officer shall not by reason of being suspended from office cease to be a police officer or to be subject to responsibilities and discipline as such.

Section 4 will allow a discretion, which has been recognized as desirable, to levy the cost of an additional police force from those persons only whose conduct has rendered the employment of the additional force necessary. Landholders, though not in person resident in the area affected, will unless exempted also be liable to contribute. It is proposed by section 5 that in some cases, where an additional police force is not imposed, those who would be liable for its maintenance should pay compensation to persons injured.

In section 6 is embodied a recommendation submitted by the Government of Bengal that a police officer who fails to return to duty after leave should be subjected to the penal provisions of section 29 of the Police Act, which apply to an officer who withdraws from his duties without permission or without giving previous notice for the period of two months.

Section 32, Act V of 1861, renders liable to fine any person who violates the conditions of a license granted by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the use of music or for the conduct of assemblies and processions : but the provision empowering these officers to grant the license is not distinct. Section 7 of the Bill will expressly authorize the superior police-officers, in the case of any assembly or procession which requires control, to issue a license specifying the conditions on which it may take place. Section 8 will empower any Magistrate or police-officer not below the rank of Inspector to call on any procession or assembly to disperse which violates the conditions of a license granted as above.

The general provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code, in respect to the levy of fines, being sufficient to meet the case of penalties and fines imposed under the Police Act on conviction before a Magistrate, or substituted by section 9 of the Bill for the sections relating to distress in the Act of 1861, which are now not wholly appropriate for the purpose in view.

THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY.

THE first congress of the International Institute of Sociology assembled on Monday (Oct 1) in Paris.

Sir J. Lubbock, the president, in opening the proceedings, deplored the fact that historians had so much neglected the social side of history. Page after page was devoted to wars and battles and struggles for power, while the social condition of the people was dismissed in a sentence or two. In the course of his address Sir John Lubbock also said :—

International associations such as that now founded are of importance from three points of view. The mere fact of bringing together representatives of different nations establishes friendships which do something, and will by degrees do more, to prevent those misunderstandings and misapprehensions which between nations, as between individuals, often are the foundation of grave disputes. In the second place, they bring together men who have devoted themselves to similar studies and give them the opportunity of consultation, of comparing their opinions, and of friendly though critical discussion. Thirdly, they enable each nation to profit by the experience of others. Two dangers which mainly retard our progress and threaten our future are the wars of nations and the wars of classes. As regards the first, our condition in Europe is very serious. Our peace establishments comprise nearly 4,000,000 men ; those for war approach 20,000,000. The nominal cost is over £200,000,000, but, as the Continental armies are mostly under conscription, the real cost is much larger. As a consequence of this colossal expenditure the public debt of Europe is continually increasing. this appalling debt is represented by no valuable property, it has fulfilled no useful purpose, but has been absolutely wasted or even worse. Moreover, the economic conditions which necessarily result are very grave. Taxation is increasing, the hours of labour are longer than would otherwise be necessary ; all this is a serious reflection, not only on our moral, but on our common sense. In our own case one-third of the total taxation goes to pay for the wars of the past, one-third is spent in preparing for the wars of the future, and only one-third remains for the needs of the country itself. It is impossible for any one to contemplate this gigantic military expenditure without the gravest forebodings. Even if we avoid war the expenditure must inevitably lead some of the European nations to bankruptcy and ruin. In fact, we never have any peace now : we live practically in a state of war, happily without battles or bloodshed, but not without terrible suffering. In fact, the religion of Europe is the worship of Mars. This state of things is discreditable to a civilized continent. There may be some excuse for barbarous tribes who settle their disputes by brute force, but surely we who pretend to be civilized should aspire to a better system of settling international questions. We have such a system—namely, the principle of arbitration, and I hope we may adopt it more and more.

Another form in which the demon of war threatens the future is the struggle of classes—not only that for higher wages, not merely that as it is called between capital and labour, as if capital could be utilized without that most exhausting form of labour, the labour of the brain, but as we have seen in several cases lately between different trade unions. This is, if a less bloody, not a less deadly form of human contest. In England we have suffered greatly from strikes, and I doubt whether the workmen have not suffered more than the employers. No doubt wages have risen, but it has been questioned by high authorities whether they would not have risen still higher if there had been no strikes. Lord Armstrong has pointed out the effect strikes have had in discouraging manufacturing enterprise, and thus diminishing the demand for labour. I believe that most manufacturers would agree with his view. Among domestic servants and in many parts of the country in the case of agricultural labourers, though there are practically no unions and have been no strikes, the rates of wages have equally risen, and the conditions of employment have been substantially improved, and this although the agricultural interest has been very much depressed. The ordinary boards of conciliation, however valuable, have one great defect, that the interests of employers and employed are, at least in appearance, directly opposed. We have, however, in London organized a conciliation board, which is ably presided over by Mr. Moulton, on a wider basis and one I think more likely to be ultimately successful.

After criticizing the various systems of popular representation in vogue, and declaring his belief that in some form or other proportional representation would in time be generally adopted, Sir John Lubbock referred to the great decrease of crime in England under educational influence. He concluded :—I am, however, far from thinking that we have yet arrived at the best system of education. It is still too much confined to books and words, and we do not bring our children sufficiently into contact with nature herself. Aristotle well said that "The hand is the instrument of instruments, and the mind is the form of forms," and we must train the hand and the eye, and then train and rely on the memory.

The congress continued its sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, when papers were read by M. de l'Estrade on the division of the soil, by M. Enrico Ferri, an Italian Deputy, on Socialism, and by M. Rene Worms on science and art in sociology.

The *Temps*, discussing Sir J. Lubbock's address, expresses surprise that the spread of education has reduced crime in England, whereas in France it has had a contrary effect.

Two specimens of a rather uncommon bird, the Horned Screamer, have just been added to the menagerie in the Regent's Park. Their principal peculiarities are conveyed by their name. The voice, when raised in altercation, is only second, if second, to that of the clamorous Chauna, their near relative. But they differ from the latter bird in the possession of a horn in the middle of the forehead, which cannot be very serviceable either for aggressive or defensive purposes, being weak and flexible. The horn, however, may be an inheritance from those defunct and bird-like reptiles, the Dinosaurs, and, like an armorial bearing of a military kind, be rather a mark of aristocracy than an indication of a pugnacious and offensive character.

MEN'S EVENING DRESS.

How long has the colloquial phrase "to dress" implied the putting on of evening clothes ? It is a little curious that this should be so in England, where dress clothes are only worn in the evening, and not at marriages and on other ceremonial occasions, as they are on the Continent. Nevertheless, even with us there is an unusual amount of ritual connected with our evening dress. Whereas in July everybody who is anybody assumes these conventional garments for the theatre, it is chiefly the dramatic critics and other deadheads who are so attired a month later. At most times of the year, when asked to dinner at a club by an intimate friend, it is essential to inquire what clothes your host desires you to wear, the regulation uniform being sometimes facetiously referred to as one's war-paint. The masher will sport his evening clothes on every possible occasion ; the young man with an intellect will wear them as seldom as he can help, even if they happen to be out of pawn. The ordinary man in search of an evening's amusement in London is conscious that they are indicated for the theatre or concert, and for such music-halls as the Empire or Palace, but is puzzled what he ought to do in the case of establishments of less fashionable resort. In country houses one's course is, as a rule, clear enough, but it is different in the case of country hotels. Was it not at Scarborough some few years ago that an infatuated hotel-keeper refused to let his guests dine at table d'hote unless clad in evening dress ? A similar stipulation was made, we are given to understand, by the keepers of those recently defunct night-houses, the Corinthian and Gardenia Clubs.

The evolution of our distinctive evening dress is of course, comparatively modern. Even now, probably, there are eccentric old gentlemen alive by whom the swallow-tail coat of our grandfathers is still worn in the day-time ; and, on the other hand, one has scarcely to go back forty years to reach the time when fawn-coloured or other light trousers were freely worn in the evening under the black tail-coat. For boys the Eton jacket, which is merely our modern dress-coat deprived of its tails, is equally correct in the morning and evening, and at Harrow the upper boys still wear the full garment by day as well as at night. So, too, in many parts of the Continent a black frock-coat is preferred for use at dinner.

Many attempts have during late years been made from time to time to alter our existing evening dress, but the black jacket with its roll collar has alone found toleration, and that only on a few occasions, such as at a quite dinner in the country or one's own club, or in the lounge at a music-hall. The endeavour to resuscitate knee-breeches and silk stockings has died a natural death ; and a few bold spirits who used to affect a blue dress-coat with high velvet collar and brass buttons underwent much ridicule in vain. The world of dandydom was once electrified with a rumour that the Heir-Apparent had commanded a velvet dress-coat, but the report probably had its origin in the eagerness of the tailors for a consummation no doubt by them devoutly to be wished.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, but not expressed in fancy," is excellent advice at the present day and especially in the case of our dress clothes. The dandy makes the blunder of omitting the second half of it. It is his joy to deck himself with black satin or watered-silk facings, instead of with plain but rich silk; he has been known to wear waistcoats of white satin, and even dress-ties of the same gaudy material, nor is the black watered-silk waistcoat unknown on him. His cloth has ventured into an attempt at a pattern with ribs and even squares. He stuck at one time scarlet and other gaudy-coloured silk handkerchiefs into the bosom of his waistcoat, he sported, and perhaps still sports, red socks, or black hose so brilliantly embroidered as to be almost as offensively conspicuous. The enormous space of his shirt front has exhibited at various times diaper work, spots arranged in geometrical patterns, and effeminate embroidery. Even the material of his ties has been as largely patterned as possible, and vile attempts have been made to edge the bow with black, after the fashion of mourning writing-paper. His jewellery has been as pretentious as he can make it, and his centre stud in size and appearance has resembled a Catherine-wheel. We have even seen such a stud which consisted of a minute watch surrounded by diamonds.

On the other hand, there is ample choice in the material and fashion of dress clothes without descending into the realms of fancy. The broadcloth which, some twenty years ago, was almost universal, has now almost entirely been superseded by other stuffs. Perhaps the best known and the most popular is a twilled cloth of various degrees of fineness or breadth of rib. The next most common at the moment, especially for winter suits, is the soft smooth cloth called by the tailors "vicuna." In addition to these there are many other excellent fabrics of which we do not pretend to know the names. A white waistcoat should not, of course, be worn on every possible occasion, as is the fond idea of many of our young men, and there is no need to search for a more remarkable stuff for it than simple duck, drill, or pique. Similarly the well-dressed man will be content to have his black waistcoats to match his coats.

Dress-coats, like all coats at the present time, are inclined just now to be long rather than short. It is in the shape of their collars that you will find the most variety. The silk-covered roll collar is always in fashion, more or less—at the moment rather less—except in the case of the dress-jacket, for which it seems the only collar at all desirable. The collar with a lapel is of at least four sorts. In its simplest form it has no silk facing at all ; next, it possesses an inside of silk with a cloth edging and a cloth collar ; thirdly, it has a cloth collar, but the whole lapel of silk ; and lastly, both collar and lapel are entirely silk-covered, as in the case of the roll collar.

A dress-coat has long ceased to button. Consequently, though it still possesses a couple of buttons on each side it is often destitute of any button-holes, excepting the lapel button-hole, and this has of course, no corresponding button. Buttons on the sleeve have of late years varied from four, or even six, downwards. If you are anxious to be up to date, we believe that a single one is considered correct at the present moment. Fashion also ordains that the dress-jacket may have an outside dress pocket, but that the coat may not. Waistcoats have now for some time been worn double-breasted, but as fashion is always eager for change in such trifles, it may be that the single variety will soon be again at the top.

In the matter of trousers, fashion has no choice but to follow the every-day shape. There are signs, however, that the girth from the knee downwards has now a tendency to diminish. At intervals she tolerates braid down the seams of the legs. This notion was no doubt originally borrowed from the military. Its most recent expression took the form of two strips of narrow braid with a space between them. But such a mode was too fanciful to last long in these times of simplicity.

The dress-shirt, after its excursion into pique, has returned for a while to its primitive simplicity. Its next burst out will probably be in the direction of pleats. A single pleat is already not uncommon. The evening tie has already been discussed in this column. Let it suffice to say that black is a fanciful rather than an accepted sign of the wearer's being in mourning, and that black silk is more tolerable than black satin. The days of the butterfly white tie are numbered, but the return to a rectangular bow will only be accomplished gradually. The pattern, if any, of the fabric should be too small to be easily visible. Some foolish person remarked when Autolycus condemned the made-up tie, that it would be equally absurd to condemn a made-up coat or shirt. Autolycus, however, is quite ready to do so. As a matter of fact, there is a detestable shirt, with a sham front, which fastens at the back. The only coat he has heard of which laces or fastens at the back is the strait waistcoat.

Only the flower in the buttonhole remains. The fashion for this adornment to the dress-coat waxes and wanes. When everybody is wearing a flower, those who wish to be smart leave it off, and do not resume it until the vulgar crowd has persuaded itself that the buttonhole is out of date. Certain dandies, not to say mashers, affect a flower at all times, regardless of any fashion in the matter, but really well-dressed folk have exhibited a barren buttonhole for some time past.

IN Prenzlau, Germany, Ludwig and Heinrich Kruger, twin brothers, have just celebrated the fiftieth year of their citizenship. The brothers went to the same school ; they were confirmed on the same day ; together they entered into their apprenticeship and became associates ; in the year 1844 both took up their freedom of the city of Neustadt ; the twin brothers married two sisters, and all have lived happily together in one and the same house.

ROSSINI'S watch, which has just been sold at Bologna to a rich Englishman (whose name is not mentioned), has a history. In 1824 Charles X. presented the composer with a repeating watch, studded with diamonds, and playing two of Rossini's melodies. Nobody in Bologna could clean the watch, so it was sent in the care of the tenor Fabiano to Paris, where it was destroyed in a fire. Plivee, the watchmaker, thereupon made a second watch, the exact counterpart of the first, except that the diamonds were false, and Rossini, who never discovered this pious fraud, wore the trinket all his life. On his death it passed to a relative, whose son has just sold it. It is said to contain an excellent portrait in enamel of Rossini as he was in 1824.

POVERTY-STRICKEN NOBLES.

IF English people would learn how to make small means go far, observes a correspondent of the *Globe*, they should study the ways of the North German squires, the Junkers, as they are called. Among them domestic economy is become quite a fine art, and how to make two shillings do the work of three is held a feat to be proud of. The canniest of Scotchmen is a veritable prodigal compared with a latter day Junker.

I once spent a month in a colony of Junkers. It was a little health resort perched high up on the side of a mountain, with pine forests all around. The chief attraction of the place for its German visitors is that, as it lies beyond the ken of price-raising tourists, the cost of living there is almost nil. One can stay in the village for weeks for what one must give in the Rue de la Paix for a single bonnet. There was quite an aristocratic company assembled there that autumn, some twenty Junkers—a graf, three grafins, barons and baronesses, all with high-sounding names and coats of arms with many quarterings. Some of them had held office at Court, and still kept up relations with quite mighty personages ; while the others had been debarred from enjoying like privileges only by sheer lack of money. For they were all more or less in poverty, such poverty as is unknown to English gentlefolk. One baron had an income of £30 a year ; another must live, and for the best of reasons, on £35 ; while a third who was regarded as quite a wealthy individual, had £150 a year wherewith to support a large family—in a historic castle too. One noble dame provided food for herself, her husband, and five children on 16s. a week; another boasted that she never spent more than 10s. a week on her housekeeping. A Freifraulein who went to Court from time to time declared that her allowance for clothes was £10 a year ; and she had a friend who dressed, and quite nicely too, she said, on half that sum. "I could manage quite well if it were not for shoes," a golden-haired little baroness confessed. "Oh, I do so wish I could go bare-foot."

The Junkers have no false shame with regard to their poverty; on the contrary, they speak about it, even to a stranger, in the most open fashion. I once heard a beautiful, stately old lady announce, in a large company, that she had fore-sworn afternoon coffee—the thing she loved best on earth—as she really could not afford to spend twopence a day on a luxury. I have known noblemen, too, in this colony, give as a reason for not going on a walking tour the fear lest holes should come in their boots. Ways and means were discussed there upon all occasions, and with an earnestness that was almost ghastly. For it seemed as if the whole community were carrying on a hand-to-hand struggle to ward off destitution, were carrying it on, too, without hope. Junkers have a marvellous power of shutting their eyes to the realities of life ; but even they are at length alive to the fact that every new year as it comes finds them poorer than the year before. What little they have is in farming land, and in North Germany, as elsewhere, such land is decreasing in value. "We are all going down in the world," one old gentleman informed me ; "it is only Jews and traders nowadays who have money." And when I inquired whether nothing could be done to bring about a better state of things, he shook his head despairingly. He flashed unutterable scorn upon me though, when I ventured to remark that Junkers would have to follow the example of their English confreres, and take to trade. The mere suggestion of such a thing was resented almost as an insult. Yet to an outsider, it seemed less dignified for them to pass their lives pinching and saving just to keep body and soul together, than to try to earn a few honest pennies by trading, or even by shoe-blacking.

No people in Europe are quite so hopelessly out of touch with their times as these North German Junkers. They are a charming race, in some respects, kindly and courteous, with quaint old-fashioned ways that are most attractive. A waft of lavender and other sweet smelling herbs seems to cling about, not only their clothes, but their ideas. They are the veriest Rip van Wincles ; to hear them talk one would think they had been fast asleep for a hundred years at least. They shrug their shoulders when the Reichstag is mentioned, and vow they really cannot understand why all this fuss should be made about the masses. For them the world is divided into two great classes, the "vons," *i.e.*, the aristocracy, and the "none-vons"; and they are morally convinced that the latter were created for the express purpose of making things comfortable for the former. That the "none-vons" have ceased to perform this their manifest duty is, the Junkers declare, a proof of their degeneracy.

Even in this little mountain retreat, the Junker community held themselves completely aloof from the few bourgeois visitors who were staying there. The only exception they made, and that was done very grudgingly, was in favour of a manufacturer's daughter who was engaged to the baron with £30 a year. "A most unhappy connection," the young man's relatives called the engagement ; and they lavished sympathy on him without stint for the evil fate that forced him thus to "s'encanailler." But, with so limited an income as his, they were fain to admit that he must either marry a bourgeoise or not marry at all. The future baroness was young, pretty, and well-educated, and she had a nice little fortune of her own. Still, although for the sake of her betrothed she was admitted into the Junker community, she was never allowed to forget that she was there only on sufferance. And, when her brother paid her a visit, the Junkers treated him "de haut en bas," while their wives simply ignored his existence. Yet in appearance and manners he was fully their equal : and in education, intelligence, and wealth, incomparably their superior. For he was a fine handsome young fellow, who had had a distinguished university career, and had travelled in all parts of the world before he took to sugar-refining. With all his advantages, however, even the poor little baroness, who stood so sorely in need of shoes, was far from regarding him as an eligible partie. It would be delightful, she admitted, to have a rich husband, but . . . A cousin of hers, it seems, who had been maid of honour to some grand duchess or other, had married a bourgeois ; and from that day to this she has been rigorously excluded not only from the grand ducal Court, but from the salons of her own relatives and early friends.

The sugar-refiner seemed rather amused at the way he was boycotted. "These northern Junkers are only a little behind the times," he told me. "Not so very long ago the same sort of thing went on in Berlin. Why, there was almost a social revolution when the Empress Frederick—she was Crown Princess then—first insisted on admitting bourgeois to her receptions."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd October, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	4	...	20	34
Teheran	23	2	10 p.m.	...	14
Suez	23	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	...	2
" Karachi	..	29	..	1
" Madras	...	57	..	..

THE Italian papers are full of the enthusiastic celebration of the new Government House of San Marino, the little Republic which is so rich in ancient memories. The Republic has issued special postage stamps in memory of the event. Very many Italian notabilities and a large staff of native and foreign members of the Press attended the festival, which took place on the 30th ult., announced by twenty-one cannon shots from the new Government House and the fortress of La Rocca. The great event of the day was a speech by the poet Carducci, on "The Divine Idea," held in the Council Hall. The orator sketched the story of San Marino, which, he said, God had preserved throughout the vicissitudes of Italian history to witness to liberty.

ALL foreign commercial travellers in Russia, besides having a tax imposed upon them, will in future have to provide themselves with properly attested "papers of legitimation," and their passports must state the time limit of their permission to travel within the Czar's dominions. It is particularly necessary also that each passport should distinctly attest the "religious confession" of the bearer. This new regulation now only awaits the signatures of the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior to become operative.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HOW THE LATE SULTAN OF MOROCCO DIED.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine* says :—The late Sultan left Morocco City in May, accompanied by his whole Court, his army, and the Governors of Southern Morocco and their troops, in order to punish certain revolutionary tribes in the district of Tedla, to the north-east of Morocco City ; thence it was his Majesty's intention to proceed to Rabat. By slow marches, necessitated by the immense number of men and animals accompanying him, the Sultan reached the district of Todla, and there fell ill. During the afternoon of Wednesday, June 6, Mulai el Hassan died, Sid Ahmed alone being present—the man who, throughout his life, had been his most confidential and trusted follower. Before his death he had spoken freely to Sid Ahmed, and had made him swear a solemn oath to support the succession of Mulai Abdul Aziz, and never to desert him as long as either of them lived. His Shereefian Majesty also left papers stating his desire that his favourite son should succeed him, and private letters to Abdul Aziz himself.

But, besides the question of the succession, there were others as momentous, if not more so, to be considered. The camp was placed within the district of the Todla regions, against whom the Sultan had intended to wage war ; and the fact that he was dead, and that the camp would be left without any leader, would bring down an attack of the tribes and the sacking of the entire camp, if not the murder also of the viziers and officials. Nor was the army to be trusted ; Mulai Abdul Aziz was at Rabat, still some eight days' fast marching distant, and in those eight days who knew what course events might take ? A hurried meeting of the viziers was called ; an oath of secrecy taken ; the drums were beaten for a start to be made ; and, to everyone's astonishment and surprise, orders were given for a move, the reason affirmed being that the Sultan had sufficiently recovered to travel. The palanquin which always accompanied his Majesty was taken into the enclosure ; the Sultan's body was placed within, the doors closed, and, amidst the obeisances and acclamations of the camp, all that remained of Mulai el Hassan set out for Rabat.

Not a soul knew of the Sultan's death except the viziers and a few of the slaves and tent-pitchers, whose mouths were sealed, knowing that death would ensue if they told. The following day an early start was made, the dead Sultan still being carried in the usual position, with the flags and insignia of the Sultanate preceding him. As they passed along the tribes people are said to have kissed the palanquin, and one or two people of importance to have been allowed to see the Sultan within, whose ill-health was given as an excuse for his not speaking. At the middle of the day a halt was called for his Majesty to take breakfast, a tent pitched, the palanquin carried within, and food and green tea cooked, taken into the tent, and brought out again as if it had been tasted by the Sultan. The military band played outside his tent, and all the usual customs which were carried out when he lived were continued. But in a hot climate like that of Morocco in June a secret of this sort cannot be long kept, and on their arrival in camp, after a ten hours' march, on Thursday, June 7, it was announced that the Sultan was dead, and that messengers had left the day before for the capitals, announcing the accession of Mulai Abdul Aziz. The proclamation called upon the people and soldiers to follow the desire of their deceased master, and to support the viziers in their intention of seeing Mulai Abdul Aziz succeed.

The news fell like a thunderbolt upon the camp, which split up into a hundred parties, each distrustful of the other, though all intent upon one object, a retreat to the coast. Each tribe represented in the camp collected its forces, and marched in a band together and camped together, not fearing so much any general outbreak as an attack on the part of members of some other tribe, between whom there may have been some long-standing feud, only prevented by fear of the Sultan from bursting into warfare. By forced marches the camp and the army proceeded to Rabat, constantly hampered by the surrounding tribes, who, too timid to attack so large a force, contented themselves and satisfied their love of plunder by cutting off and robbing every straggler who happened to lag behind. The poor soldiers they killed for their rifles, and, if they possessed none, out of pure deviltry. With all possible speed the army marched towards the coast, bearing their now loathsome burden of the Sultan's body with them. There was a terrible mockery in the whole thing—the decomposing corpse borne in Royal State with the Shereefian banners waving before it, with the spear-bearers on either side, and the troop of mounted bodyguard and *lassars* on foot. On Thursday, July 12, Rabat was reached, and a halt called some little distance outside the city. The state of the Sultan's body was such as to render a public funeral impossible, so in the darkness of the night a little procession of foot-soldiers, with only a single Shereef attending, one and all bearing lanterns, set out. A hole was bored in the town walls, for seldom, if ever, is a corpse carried into the gate of a Moorish city, and, surrounded by this little band, Mulai el Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, was laid to his last rest in the mosque covering the tomb of his ancestor, Sidi Mohammed bin Abdullah.

IS DEATH PAINFUL?

REV. E. J. HARDY, M. A., discusses this question in the *Sunday Magazine*, and says :—Many people through fear of death, are all their lives subject to bondage. The questions—How shall we die ? When shall we die ? and Where shall we die ? are continually worrying them. Indeed, there have been several suicides caused by this haunting terror of death. The thought of it made their lives insupportable, and they killed themselves in order to know the worst. And yet it is quite possible that in respect to the physical sensation of dying we resemble Don Quixote, when he hung by his wrist from the stable window and imagined that a tremendous abyss yawned beneath his feet; Fate, in the character of Maritornes, cuts the thong with lightsome laughter, and the gallant gentleman falls—four inches.

When Louis XIV. lay dying—"Why weep you ?" he asked those who surrounded his death-bed. "Did you think I should live for ever ?" Then, after a pause, "I thought dying had been harder." Dr. Hunter was another who was agreeably surprised by his experience of dying. His last words were, "If I had strength to hold a pen I would write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." A charming actress who had been twice almost drowned, told a friend that dying was the nicest sensation that she knew. The late Archbishop of Canterbury, as his "agony" befell, quietly remarked, "It is really nothing much after all."

A man said to Socrates, "The Athenians have condemned you to death." "And nature," he replied, "has condemned them." By the ancient Greeks, death was considered simply as a destroyer. To them it was the last and most bitter of foes. Achilles in Hades says to Odysseus—"Nay, speak not comfortably to me of death. Rather would I live upon the earth the hireling of another, than bear sway over all the dead that are no more." When death is bitter it is so, as a general rule, far more by reason of anxiety and remorse than from physical causes. A man, for instance, can scarcely die easily if he is leaving a widow and family for whom provision has not been made. The medical man who attended Oliver Goldsmith in his last hour asked him if there was anything on his mind, as he could not account for his temperature being so high. The poet admitted that there was. Debt was upon his mind. To some it is riches and not poverty that render death painful. When Garrick showed to Dr. Johnson his palatial residence, the latter said ; "Ah, David, these are the things that make death terrible !"

John Wesley was once asked by a lady ; "Suppose you knew that you were to die at twelve o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time ?" "How, madam ?" he replied ; "why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this night at Gloucester, and again at five to-morrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with the family as usual, retire to my bed at ten o'clock, commend myself to my heavenly Father, lie down to rest and wake up in glory."

This was the feeling which enabled the American, General Stonewall Jackson, to die as he did. When told that he had only about two hours to live, he answered : "Very good ; it is all right. Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action. Pass the infantry to the front rapidly. Tell Major Hawks——" Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly and with an expression of relief : "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

A VIENNA Correspondent telegraphs that the little diphtheritic patient, Anna Baumann, who has been treated with serum in the Caroline Hospital for Children, was not so well recently, but the mere fact of her being alive, with a palpable pulse and able to take nourishment, on the fourth day after an operation for tracheotomy necessitated by diphtheria, is in itself a marvellous fact. Dr. Zappert, who watches the little sixteen months old patient day and night, has hopes of saving her, though she is already of a deathlike palor, and when she sleeps life seems extinct. If this poor little atom is saved the medicine will have gained a splendid victory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission :—Lie

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A GHASTLY description of the horrors of modern warfare is given by a correspondent who pictures the scene on the decks of Admiral Ting's flagship, Chen Yuen, after her fight with the two Japanese cruisers Naniwa and Yoshino. He says:—The slaughter had been awful, blood and human remains being scattered over the decks and guns. Three of the five men working the 4-ton gun in the turret were blown to pieces by a 6-inch shell from one of the Naniwa's quick-firing guns, and a fourth was shot down while attempting to leave the turret. The remaining gunner struck to his post, and managed to load and fire three rounds at the Naniwa, and one shell entering her engine-room, and another blowing her fore-bridge away, she hauled off. The Chinese admiral awarded the pluckly gunner 1,000 taels. One shell struck the Chen Yuen's steel deck, and, glancing off, passed up through the conning tower and exploded, blowing the gunnery lieutenant to pieces, and leaving his head hanging on one of the voice pipes. Huge fragments of armour and backing had been torn from their fastenings and carried inboard, crushing a number of poor wretches into shapeless masses, even the upper part of the funnels being splashed with blood. An engine-room officer (European) was sent for to repair the steam-pipe of the steering-engine, and tried to grope his way through the smoke of bursting shells and heaps of killed and wounded lying on the deck, when a shot struck his assistant and disembowelled him, covering the engineer with blood. He, nevertheless, managed to reach the steering engine, and repaired the pipe, for which he received a rather handsome reward from the admiral."

Some interesting experiments as to the visibility and audibility of torpedo-boats at night have been made off Newport, United States, by the torpedo-boat Cushing, of the American navy. The Cushing had been repainted with a colour supposed to be least conspicuous. In the first experiment the Cushing steamed out from shore at night, having a powerful search-light from the land directed upon her. At a distance of a thousand yards she passed out of sight of those on shore, and this, although it was light enough on the Cushing herself to read. For the second experiment, which was to determine the distance at which the boat could be detected by the noise of her engines and swash of water from the propellers, the night was very favourable, except for moonlight. The first thing observed was sparks from the funnel, and shortly afterwards the swash of water was heard. The search-light was then used, but it was several seconds before the boat was sighted, being then at a distance of 800 yards. The report upon the experiments observes:—"Eight hundred yards is the maximum torpedo range, and a speedy craft would make great progress inside of this before guns could be trained upon her; so it is still questionable whether the search-light is much of a safeguard against an attack from torpedo-boats."

A new carbine carry, the invention of Lieutenant-General Keith Fraser, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has been approved by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. A sealed pattern has been deposited with the Inspector-General of Small Arms, and issues of the new kind will shortly be made to the troops. In order to overcome the danger of the cavalryman losing his carbine by a failure of his horse to traverse an obstacle at which it might put, or by the rider being thrown, the Inspector-General has designed a short socket or sheath attached to the off side of the saddle in rear of the rider's leg, in which the muzzle of the carbine rests. The mouth of the socket is widened or belled out, and is protected, in order to preserve its shape, by a band of iron bound with leather. The weight of the carbine is borne by the horse, but attached to it is a leather sling, which is placed "en bandoulière" over the left shoulder. In order to fire the carbine it is not necessary to detach the sling in any way. It is obvious that should a cavalryman lose his seat, or be injured and fall to the ground, he always will have with him a carbine with which to do something in his own defence or alarm his comrades should he suddenly be taken whilst on outpost or other duties of an "open" nature. Both ends of the sling are attached to the carbine, one by a swivel spring hook which catches on to a staple bound to the lower part of the breech action with an iron band which passes around the piece in a line with the bottom of the trigger guard. The other end of the sling, after passing round the bar of a staple sunk in the right side of the butt one inch from the heel-plate, is fastened with a metal stud. The normal position of the butt when the man is mounted is about the centre of his back. General Keith Fraser's plan has many points strongly in its favour, but it remains still to be proved in actual work whether men will be able, without serious incommoding, to stand the jar of the carbine against their backs which the movement of their horses must necessarily entail.

The navy, as is well-known, engages a good deal of the German Emperor's attention, when he is not reviewing his army, making speeches, directing his nobility how to vote, painting pictures, visiting other Emperors composing music, or holding prayer meetings. It is gratifying to hear from so eminent an expert as Sir E. J. Reed that the Kaiser not only likes men-of-war, but understands them. Sir Edward says that his Imperial Majesty's views, as expressed to him last spring, are practically borne out by the results of the battle of Yalu. The Kaiser thought that while every ship should have a complete armour-belt, the importance of a commanding armament, especially of quick-firing guns, is paramount. The Emperor is certainly justified here. It was the gun—not the ram or the torpedo—which over-powered the Chinese fleet at the Yalu.

To a good many English people it will be a surprise to learn that the cantiniere, who figures so picturesquely in French military pictures and on the stage of comic opera, is nearly as extinct as the dodo. M. Casimir-Perier granted an audience two or three days ago to almost the last specimen of this interesting class, who is known as Madame Veuve Bouvier. In honour of the occasion "the Goddess," for so she was styled in the 5th Cuirassiers, when Louis Philippe was king, donned her black glazed sailor hat, her blue tunic with its triple array of gleaming buttons, and the rest of the uniform. A strange figure must this old lady have cut as she marched through the village streets to the Presidential chateau. But they order things better in France, and instead of laughing, the good country folk were moved to tears whilst the President received his visitor with respectful emotion.

So far as torpedo warfare is concerned, the recent battle does not appear to give much encouragement to the advocates of the torpedo. During the whole of the engagement only four torpedoes appear to have been discharged, all by the Chinese, and all ineffectually, three being discharged by torpedo-boats, and one from the Chen Yuen. The failure of these attempts does not, in our opinion, prove in any way that torpedoes are not so deadly weapons as their advocates assert; rather does it reinforce our contention of last week that 'personnel' is of even more important than 'materiel,' as the torpedo, more than any other weapon, depends for its successful use on the skill and daring with which it is handled. The failure of the Chen Yuen's torpedo is apparently in great measure owing to the superior speed of the Japanese vessels, enabling them to keep out of effective torpedo range of the Chinese; but the reason of the failure of the Chinese torpedo-boats to inflict any damage is not so apparent, as we do not hear of any of them being sunk. Their failure appears to be rather due to want of training in the handling of those weapons.

Messrs. Yarrow, of Poplar, arranged a trial on the Thames the other day of a new second-class aluminium torpedo-boat, built for the French Ministry of Marine, to form a model for the boats that the French naval authorities are now supplying to all their battleships. The new boat is of similar size and appearance to our second-class torpedo-boats, being 60 feet long, with beam of 9 feet 3 inches. Her weight, with machinery on board and boilers filled, is under 9½ tons, the weight of a similar steel-built boat of our own service being from 11½ to 11¾ tons. The speed obtained at the French official trial during a continuous two hours' run, with a load of three tons on board, was found to be 20·558, against 17 knots, maximum speed under similar conditions of trial of our own boats. The cost, of course, is much higher in the new boats, the aluminium used costing £1,000 extra in itself. It is alloyed with 6 per cent. of copper of a proportion which has been found to give double strength as compared with pure aluminium, the plates of steel used in ordinary torpedo-boats. There was no vibration the other day—a result attributed to the peculiar "inertness" of aluminium as compared with steel.

Mr. Walter Besant in another column seeks to prevent the monument to Captain Cook erected on the Cleveland Hills from falling into decay. Mr. Besant, it will be remembered, wrote a capital life of Cook for the "English Men of Action" series, published by Messrs. Macmillan, and he naturally takes a special interest in the monument which commemorates the achievements of the man whom he affectionately describes as the greatest sailor—"that England has ever sent forth." His appeal is particularly addressed to Yorkshiremen, because Cook was a man of that county, and the monument is there. "Great men," he writes, "are not so plentiful that we can afford to let their memory die. And a monument is far better than any book or biography, because every day, and all day long, it reminds everyone who lifts his eyes and sees it of such an example of courage, tenacity, endurance, and obedience to duty, even to the death, as was set before his countrymen by Captain Cook.

THE well-known Malzeff Iron and Steel Works, the most extensive concern of its kind in Russia, has now become the property of a limited company, the purchasing price being 4,000,000 roubles. The chief partners and directors of the newly organized firm are Messrs. J. S. and N. S. Malzeff, sons of the late General Malzeff, M. Mamontoff, Prince Tenischeff, and Prince Sumarokoff-Elston.

NOTICES.

THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And Young. TO QUICKEN THE Appetite, Remove that Tired Feeling, AND Make the Weak STRONG USE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay. HOWE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best. Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH. Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON, 30, Milk St., London. Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS, Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

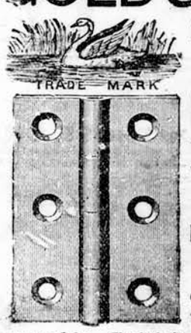
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £ 4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co. BOMBAY,

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

VIAL'S WINE

TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
TRIPLEX IN UNUM SANITAS
VIANDE QUINA PHOSPHATES
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

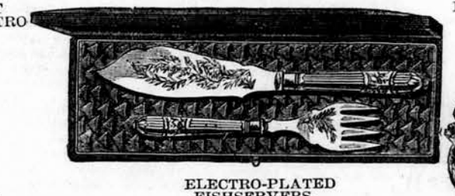
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France

KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

Hamilton & Co JEWELLERS, BOMBAY.

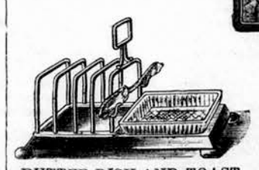
EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.

BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.

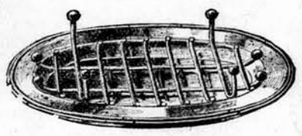


ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

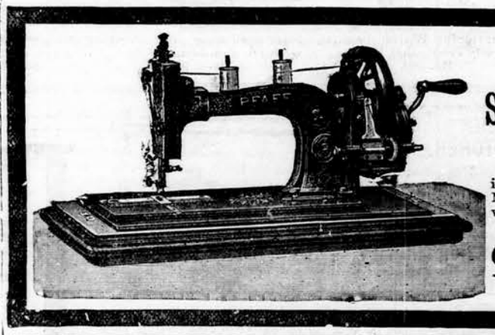
BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.

TEA SERVICE, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 80 Cash.

CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAME, Rs. 15 Cash.



PFAFF PERFECT SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, *Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY—to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's Cookery Book sent Post Free on Application to LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD For Infants and Invalids.

A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.

TRADE MARK. MELLIN'S LABORE.

Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.

MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE (MILK FOOD).

Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS, Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.

To be had of all Dealers and Bazaars throughout India.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. DIABETES WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE LE DANSK Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin.
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
(REGISTERED)

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis — Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

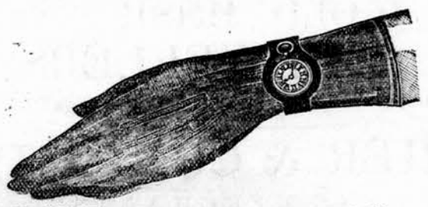
TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed) SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.
AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

MARCKS & CO., LD. { CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS } BOMBAY AND POONA.

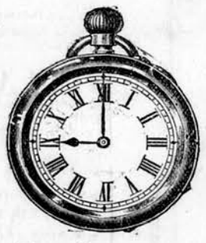
18-ct. Gold Chatelaine, Rs. 40. Gold Watch, Rs. 55 to 150.

Ladies' Chased Hunting Keyless Watches, English movements, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400.


Ladies' Gold Wris Watches, in fancy leather Wrist Straps, Rs 57-8, 77-8, 87-8, 100, 122-8, 142-8.

Ladies' Gold Crystal face Watches, Keyless action, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 200.

Magnifying Silver Crystal Ball Chatelaine Watches Rs. 45.


EXTRA QUALITY.
Ladies' Gold Crystal face Keyless Lever, Rs. 220.

Beetle Shaped Concealed Watch, elaborately Jewelled with Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 1,600.

Beetle Shaped Enamelled and set with Diamonds. Rs. 480 and Rs. 555.

Best quality Ladies' Gold Hunting Keyless Watch, with Engraved Monogram, from Rs. 250.

Chatelaine Watch in Ruby or Blue enamel, Rs. 155.

Enamelled and set with Diamonds, Rs. 600.

Gold Hunting Keyless Concealed Watch, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 600.

Chatelaine Watch, beautifully enamelled Ruby, Rs. 660.

Stirrup Shaped, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 350.

Shell Shaped Ladies' Hunting Keyless Lever, Rs. 175.

Gun Metal Keyless Watch and Chatelaine, Rs. 40.

EDWARD'S
HAIR PRODUCER.
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
HAIR RESTORER.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff.
Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The Ideal Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works, BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
J. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

PEARS
SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

CHRONOMETER LEVER.
This Watch is admirably suited to the Indian climate, having genuine Chronometer Balance, and the Improved Chronometer Lever Escapement.
15 Jewels, Sterling Silver Crystal Cases, £3 3s. Keyless, £4. Lady's Size, Engraved Cases £3 3s. Keyless, £3 15s.
COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Orders above 10s. include safe and free delivery to any port of India or Burmah, if accompanied by a remittance. If sent by V. P. Parcels Post, 5 per cent. extra.
No. 7. 15 carat Coloured Gold Bracelet, 3 Sapphires, 2 Diamonds (Brilliants), £3 18s.
No. 532. 9 carat Gold Twist Bracelet, effective design, 18s. 6d.
No. 40. Bright Gold, 6s. pair.
No. 13. Handsomely Engraved, 5s. per pair. 9 carat gold fronts.
No. 29. Polished 9 carat Gold, 5s. per pair.
No. 48. Solid 15 carat Coloured Gold, 35s. per pair.
No. 52. Diamond Ring, Gent's Single Stone, Brilliant, set in 18 carat Gold, £15 5s.
No. 223. 18 carat Gold "Mizpah" Ring, solid raised letters, 22s.
No. 88. Handsome Marine Buckle, 18 carat Gold, 40s. 9 carat, 14s. 6d.
No. 901. 18 crt. Gold Ring 3 fine Rubies and 2 brilliant Diamonds £3 5s.
No. 2120. 18 crt. Gold Ring, 3 brilliant Diamonds and 2 Sapphires, £2 17s.
WRITE AT ONCE for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue containing "HOW TO CHOOSE A WATCH," also "WHAT IS A PERFECT WATCH," and 1,100 Engravings of every possible description of Watches and Jewellery sent, gratis and post free, to any part of the World. Silver Watches, good, from 19s.; Silver Keyless Lever Watch, in Demi-Hunting Cases, £2 10s., £3 3s., and £3 10s. The "PARAGON" Keyless Silver Lever, matchless and unequalled, £6 15s., in Demi-Hunting Cases, £7 15s. The "Demi-Chronometer," £4 5s.; ditto, Keyless, £5 10s., are splendid Watches for India.
No OLD-FASHIONED EXTRAVAGANT PRICES. BIRMINGHAM supplies the WORLD with JEWELLERY.
J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO.,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER P. F. ESBENSEN & COPENHAGEN REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

NOTICES.

WATSON'S
GLENLIVET
WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Always acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.
Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER, Hairdresser, &c., AT THE Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.